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THE FRONT PAGE

So many of the entries in the Photograph Competition received up to Saturday last belonged in the "Special" Class that it was difficult to find a prize winner in the "General" Class. The prize of Five Dollars was finally awarded to W. W. Moorehouse, Oakville, Ont. The list of Honorable Mentions, and the rules of the Competition will be found on page three.

MR. ABERHART has lost more than the expeditionary force which he sent out to invade Saskatchewan. He has lost a considerable part of his home defence army in Alberta. Anything that could have been described as a victory, however partial, in Saskatchewan, would have strengthened somewhat his position in Alberta. But an almost total failure is bound to set the Albertans to thinking very seriously, especially as they now know that very little of Mr. Aberhart's objective can be attained in the provincial sphere of legislation, and the Saskatchewan election proves that there is next to no possibility of Social Credit making any headway in the Federal field.

The effect of the Saskatchewan results upon the Federal Conservative party is one of the most interesting problems of the situation. At first sight it would look as if the Conservative party could get nowhere in Saskatchewan, or probably in any of the Prairie Provinces, except by moving well to the left of the Liberals. At any rate, no candidates were elected in Saskatchewan except Liberals and members of parties which are considerably to the left of Liberalism. But there is an element in the situation which may lessen the force of this conclusion.

The real reason why the Liberals did so well in Saskatchewan may not be the character of the Liberal doctrine, it may be the fact the Liberal party is in power at Ottawa. In other words, some of the Liberal votes might have been capable of being transferred to the Conservative column, if the Conservatives had been in power at Ottawa or showed any signs of being able to get there. The question is important because of its bearing upon the forthcoming Conservative Convention. Mr. Bennett evidently feels that the Conservatives can make a considerable appeal on the prairies while still remaining on the right of the Liberals. Mr. Stevens wants to swing well to the left. On the whole we should say that the Saskatchewan figures will help Mr. Stevens.

QUEBEC MARRIAGE LAW

FROM the very beginning of the now lengthy series of marriage annulments granted by certain Quebec judges on the ground of something which they have described as "clandestinity," we have maintained that these annulments were of no real validity, and that they owed their effectiveness to the fact that neither party to the marriage desired to have it upheld. In other words they constituted a species of divorce by collusion. We have maintained also that the very first time that a respondent in one of these suits desired to put up a fight and resorted to an appeal, the annulment would be promptly declared invalid, and by implication the entire series of past annulments would be shown to have no basis in law.

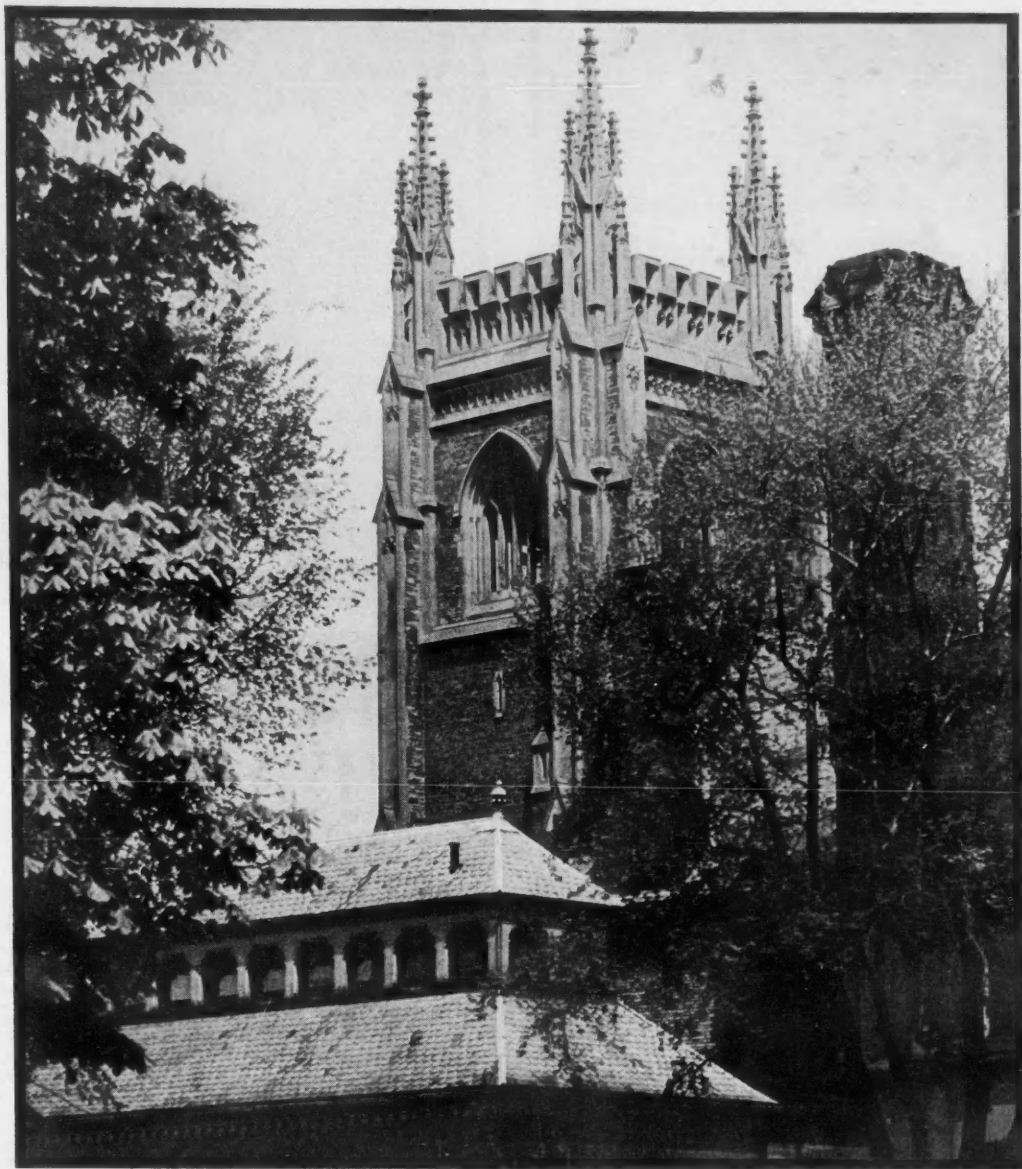
This has happened even earlier than we had hoped. A lady named Peggy Palmer, whose marriage to James O'Kane by a Protestant clergyman was annulled by Mr. Justice Forest, objected to the annulment and sought a reopening of the case on the ground that she was absent in Scotland and knew nothing of the proceedings against her. The application came before Chief Justice Greenshields last week and the marriage was declared valid, the judgment of Mr. Justice Forest was declared null and void, and all costs were allowed against the husband. And the importance of this decision is enhanced by the fact that the Chief Justice has stated his reasons for it in language especially designed to be perfectly comprehensible to the non-legal mind.

We do not know what the effect will be upon the attitude of Mr. Justice Forest and certain of his colleagues in future cases of the same kind that may come before them; but at any rate the decision in the O'Kane case makes it perfectly clear that any annulment which they may grant on similar grounds will be effective only if it is not appealed, that any subsequent marriage contracted by the parties will be held bigamous by the courts, and that all civil rights dependent upon the marriage are just as valid after the annulment as they were before it. All this, of course, is upon the assumption that no successful appeal is taken against the decision of the Chief Justice; but on that head we are so satisfied that no appeal can succeed, that we shall be greatly surprised if any appeal is attempted.

UNITY OR UNION

THIS is June, the month of ecclesiastical meetings, and in Quebec, at least, a theological tinge is appearing even in political discussions. The difference between "unity" and "union" may be the cause of the next great schism—may have been the unstated cause of the present schism—in the solid French-Canadian electorate. Mr. Lapointe is for the "unity" of Canada; Mr. Duplessis is for the "union" in diversity" of Canada, and asserts that the unity which Mr. Lapointe wants is "the natural child of assimilation."

Nobody, we think, and certainly not Mr. Lapointe, wants "unity" in Canada at the price of "assimilating" French-Canadians until they are exactly like



WHILE GAY CONVOCATION PARTIES assemble this month beneath the University of Toronto's beautiful Memorial Tower, a re-armed world serves to recall that the tower commemorates those Varsity men who died in Europe just twenty years ago. This study was made by "Jay" from the quadrangle of University College.

English-speaking Canadians. The word "unity" does not necessarily imply the merging of all differences. The dispute is largely a matter of accent. Mr. Duplessis likes to put the accent on "diversity." He went so far two years ago in the preservation of diversity between his Province and the rest of Canada as to abolish the English text of the whole statute law of Quebec, and while he has since reversed that action we gather that he did so not on account of either unity or union, but merely because the legal consequences were more devastating than he expected. Even union, if it is to be honest and effective, requires some sacrifice of individuality. If Canada is to be a true union, neither French nor English-speaking Canadians can be quite the same as if they respectively lived in a "Laurentia" and an "Anglo-Canada" apart by themselves. Perhaps diversity limited by unity should be our national objective.

BEDEVILLING INDUSTRY

WE HAVE long maintained that unwillingness to invest new capital in new productive enterprises is the main reason for the continuance of the present stage of the depression. This, however, is

only carrying the cause-and-effect research one stage back. It is necessary to inquire further what are the reasons for the current unwillingness to make new capital investments. On this point we are gradually but strongly coming to the conclusion that the chief cause is distrust of the enormous number of ill-digested regulations which are being imposed upon business enterprise by governments, backed and enhanced by distrust of the spirit in which these regulations will be enforced by the special authorities set up for that purpose.

The Province of Quebec, which is at the moment animated politically by a longing for the corporative state and has expressed that longing in some truly extraordinary legislation for submitting specific types of industrial operations to control by means of "collective labor agreements," provides striking evidence in support of this theory. The Quebec Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has repeatedly drawn the attention of the Quebec Government to the manner in which the regulations applied under these agreements are hampering industry. The latest protest concerns the application of the garage agreement to all garages and workshops attached to factories and used for the main-

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THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

WE ARE not surprised that Saskatchewan turned down Social Credit. Neighbors traditionally disapprove of a wild party going on next door.

The height of vanity
Is proclaiming your sanity.
—Old Senile Manuscript.

The delicate problem, as no doubt Mr. Bennett knows, is to eliminate graft and corruption from politics without eliminating politics.

It's tough to be a bachelor in the summer, sighs Oscar. You have to make up your own mind where to go for your vacation.

Nature must be omniscient. Why should she have made the thumb the most flexible part of the hand if she hadn't anticipated hitch-hiking?

It appears that we will have to take all this talk of the political disintegration of Canada a little more seriously. A tribe of Canadian Indians has just written President Roosevelt for permission to go and live on an American reservation.

Our mechanistic civilization has not yet reached the final stage of perfection. We have noiseless typewriters but not noiseless chewing gum.

The current session at Ottawa shows that democracy hasn't much choice. Either to die violently at the hands of fascism or to be talked to death by its friends.

Speaking of the problem of places to go for the summer vacation, there is always the last resort: home.

The *Globe and Mail's* Inquiring Reporter has discovered that women dress to please themselves and other women. That probably represents a philosophical development, women having given up trying to dress for men who can't see a new hat for the bill.

Final proof that President Roosevelt does not intend to try for a third term has at last been forthcoming. Mr. Roosevelt has made the proposal that Election Day be set aside also as the day on which citizens pay their taxes.

And then there is the story of the absent-minded motorist who parked his trailer in a meadow, got out his lawnmower and started cutting the grass.

Experienced and sober drivers, it appears, figure in the majority of motorcar accidents. In the light of this, the only decent thing the Department of Highways can do is to make a full and handsome apology to drunken, one-arm and jitter-bug drivers.

In the meantime, the Department of Highways is faced with the delicate task of preparing a new publicity program that will de-educate the motorist.

Esther says that she is going to stay in Canada this summer for her vacation. She says that if 18,200,000 Americans visited this country last year it certainly must be worth seeing.

NOW THAT I HAVE RETURNED

BY AUBREY DEAN HUGHES

THE year in England from which I have just returned would have been of vital importance if it had done nothing more than given me the chance to look at Canada in perspective. For out of the mental observation has come an acute awareness of where the true personality of the Dominion lies.

I felt a distinct thrill of pride one morning as I looked out of my cabin porthole and saw across Halifax harbor the hills of Canada, snow-mantled in the brilliant morning sunlight. My year in England was behind me. I had returned.

On the train journey from Halifax to Toronto the landscape seen through the coach window invited contrast with that of England. Through cuts that had been blasted through walls of rock the train sped: shot across a length of steel spanning a Maritime river; dived into the timberland where it raced for hours with scarcely a break in the walls of wood; and roared out into a stretch of open country where the hills rolled away in a seemingly endless sweep of snow.

I SAT back in the seat and mentally recalled the English landscape as I had last seen it during a four-hour trip from London to Liverpool where I had embarked a week before. Then I had looked out of my smoker compartment upon almost uninterrupted stretches of peaceful land cut up into tiny fields where men were at work getting the ground into shape for the coming season. Brooks meandered their quiet way across the green countryside and crocuses were in bloom.

And with the two pictures before me I could not help but feel intensely satisfied that I was a Canadian. Across the sea the physical features of the countryside expressed quietness and serenity. Here at my hand was ruggedness and the long battle with natural forces. From the struggle involved here have arisen the simple, hard-headed characteristics of endurance and patience. And in the success is the honesty of great effort and perseverance.

NOW that I have returned I feel more than ever that the true personality of Canada is in her Northland. To the average Englishman—and this has become as trite as all oft-told tales—Canada is known as little more than a land of ice and snow where fur coats are worn by everyone for at least ten months of the year. And Canadians make fun of the Englishman for entertaining a misleading idea of this country. They point to our banks and to our universities and to our factories and say: "Look here, it's about time that you realized that Canada has industries and financial institutions and educational advantages that are among the finest in the world. Why are you always talking about snow and ice and all the rest of it when you mention Canada?"

I vigorously contradicted a number of Englishmen when I first reached London for thinking that way. But after I was there for three or four months I began to think the thing through. And I stopped arguing with them. I even began to mildly agree with them. For there is more truth in their conception than falsity; and more praise than condemnation if we could only see it and not ridicule their assertions wholesale by emphasizing our so-called cultural and financial and industrial attainments. Perhaps the Englishman does overstep the mark in his opinions but the truth is there along with distortion.

CONSIDERING for a moment the fact that every country has a definite vital personality, it follows that that personality derives from some feature within it which is distinctive to it alone and thus sets it apart from other sections of the world as it becomes known more and more to be the particular property of that country.

In her Northland Canada possesses this feature. Here beats the pulse of the real Canada. No other part of the Dominion is so much symbolic of the Canadian temperament. Finance and education and industry and agriculture are common properties of the civilized world. Toronto's Bay Street and Montreal's St. James Street are not fundamentally different from London's Lombard Street or Wall Street in New York. McGill and Varsity, Yale and Harvard, Oxford and Cambridge have their own particular curricula and their own standards, but they are all identified on the common ground of cultural values. Industry in Canada or the United States or England or Germany, while adjusted to meet national economic problems in each country, performs the same basic function. And agriculture is agriculture, whether it is on the plains of Canada's west, on Stalin's shackled acres, in North Dakota or in New Zealand.

But in her treasure of the Northland Canada holds the key that opens the door to her personality. Here is the feature that sets her apart and gives to her a soul among nations. Here amidst the unguiled beauty of lake and forest and the wild torrent racing through narrow walls of overhanging rock rises the song of Canada that reaches to the farthest corners of the world.

ONE day I had lunch at the Savage Club in Adolphi Terrace with H. M. Tomlinson, one of England's most distinguished authors. Canada naturally came into the conversation and at its mention Tomlinson leaned across his steak-and-kidney pudding and said: "You know, I want most desperately to see Canada—the Canada of the north. I have read every book and history that I can get on it. There aren't many. There isn't even a good record of the Hudson's

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THE YOUTH HOSTEL MOVEMENT, long established in Europe, has now reached the United States and Canada. *Left*, three young travellers, having followed the special youth hostel direction signs, look forward to their destination. *Right*, a group of American youth hostellers rest near Northfield, Mass.



YOUTH HAS DISCOVERED ITS FEET ONCE AGAIN

BY CATHERINE M. HEATON

MODERN youth, responsive to the thrill of outdoor adventure, has now seized upon the joys of exploring on foot. A wave of hiking has swept through Europe and Great Britain, it has broken over the United States and has come splashing into Canada.

Here, as in the United States, people walk for the pleasure of a country ramble and not for the purpose of travelling from one interesting town or village to another, as numerous hikers do in Great Britain and on the Continent. In Canada the distance is great between towns and cities, and roads laid out for vehicles only are not inviting to the hiker.

The wonderful mountain scenery of the West seems to tempt people out of doors. The Alpine Club of Canada has been flourishing now for thirty-three years, and during that time has had well over 5,000 members. A newer club is the Order of the Sky Line Trail Hikers, organized by the Canadian Pacific Railway six years ago. They go in for hiking-de-luxe with pack ponies through paths in the Rockies that are as lovely as the name "Sky Line Trail" suggests. Hikers carry an alpenstock which bears a metal band for every twenty-five miles of trail traversed on foot. One of the aims of the club is "to encourage the love of outdoor life, and the study and conservation of birds, wild animals, butterflies and alpine flowers."

NATURE or walking clubs have grown up in many cities in Canada. Their activities are rarely advertised, and many people who would be interested in joining their club have never even heard of it. To mention only Ontario, nature clubs flourish in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Woodstock, Kitchener, Waterloo, Gananogue, Peterborough and in several other places. The Federation of Ontario Naturalists is a federation of all the naturalist clubs in the Province. It is, so far, the only Province-wide organization working for the creation of nature sanctuaries and for the preservation of wild life. The Regional Gatherings of the Federation—outdoor meetings for all the nature clubs within a district—have grown steadily in popularity since the first one eight years ago. Of course the Gatherings are popular! Everyone likes to walk in a shady wood or beside a river bank, and there is the added attraction of rambling with a leader who reveals much of the interesting wild life that is round about.

At the present time hiking in Eastern Canada is not so well organized as it is in the West. But last spring in Quebec a French Canadian Roman Catholic organization, "Les Auberges de la Jeunesse," was started for men only, and this summer the Canadian Youth Hostel Association are hoping to open hostels in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, as well as in British Columbia.

AT THE conference of the International Youth Hostel Association held in Paris last August, Canada was welcomed as the 20th nation in the world fellowship; but so far Alberta is the only province where youth hostels are already established. With the co-operation of the Canadian National Parks Association, last year a string of ten youth hostels were opened in the beautiful foothills of the Rockies, two west of High River, one, the headquarters, in Calgary, and seven in a chain from Fish Creek to Banff. Quite recently two more hostels were opened within hiking distance of Calgary. Many of the hostels are ranch houses with extra tent accommodation, and last summer, their first season, they had 450 "overnights."

A great event for the Alberta hostellers last year was the visit of thirty-two young American hostellers who were on a bicycle tour of Canada and the United States. Starting at Northfield, Mass., they travelled by train to Montreal, where they boarded a "Rolling Hostel," a tourist car attached to a regular train, and headed West. The thirty-two bicycles caused quite a sensation in Ottawa. At North Bay they biked out to see the Quints, then sped on again by train to Calgary where they were greeted by the Alberta hostellers, and taken for a glorious hike through the hostel chain. The party divided into groups, each under a competent Canadian leader. They stayed on ranches, visited forest rangers' cabins and stayed at the Indian school at Morley. Whenever they walked or climbed they had superb views of craggy mountains, emerald lakes and spiriting trees. They passed mighty rivers, came upon

wild animals in their natural haunts, and saw the wild flowers of the Rockies at their best.

They stopped at Banff and Jasper Park, and going on through the States they climbed Mount Larch in Oregon, spent ten days in California, biked around the rim of the Grand Canyon, climbed Long's Peak in Colorado and returned to Northfield with the two months' trip costing under \$200!

MONROE SMITH was in charge of the American party. He and his artist wife are the enthusiastic young directors of the American Youth Hostel Association. He was studying for his Ph.D. at Columbia in 1933, when he and his wife were commissioned to lead a high school tour of international friendship in Europe. They were so impressed with the powers of hostel travel for creating better understanding between persons of different backgrounds that they became fired with the idea of youth hostels for American young people.

The movement in the United States has grown steadily. In 1934 the first hostel was established in Northfield, by last year there were hostels in eight different regions—70 in New England alone—and they had more than 15,000 "overnights!"

The Eastern and Western loops are connected by "Rolling Hostels," which the railway supply at special rates. Each summer there are many organized trips both abroad and at home. Last year about 350 hostellers went to Europe in sponsored groups, and 1,901 Americans used youth hostel passes abroad.

The Youth Hostel Association began in Germany in 1910; at the present time there are over 5,000

hostels in twenty different countries, and last year alone, well over 10,000,000 "overnighters" obtained sleeping accommodation.

ONE great attraction of hostel travel is that it is very inexpensive. Hostellers in the various countries pay from twenty cents to \$1.00 for a card, if under twenty-one, and a little more if over twenty-one years old; an organization card in the United States and Canada is \$5.00. These cards, with an added stamp which costs twenty-five cents, act as a pass in the youth hostels of all other countries, and also entitles the member to a night's lodging for about 25 cents a night.

How can the youth hostels manage to have accommodation so cheap? In Germany the hostels are subsidized by the government; of course, interested people everywhere have given donations to the movement, and in Great Britain the youth hostels were started with a grant from the Carnegie Foundation. In all hostels the hostellers help with the work of the house, aiming to leave it more tidy than when they found it. In many places they prepare their own food, but some hostels provide meals at a moderate price. All hostellers carry their own sheets as a sleeping bag, but use the house blankets. There are adequate separate sleeping quarters with sanitary facilities for boys and girls, with common dining room, kitchen and recreation room.

HIKERS not only enjoy the trail, they look forward to their evenings at the hostel. Each house is in charge of a carefully selected "father and

mother," who are often persons of a constructive, creative bent. Hostellers may seek inspiration from farmers, nursery-men, artists, writers and other craftsmen as they go from place to place. They gain a new point of view, chatting and playing with people of another nationality or a different background. Some authorities believe that the International Youth Hostel Association is one of the important movements in the cause of peace.

The atmosphere of the youth hostels can be seen from the original German Code. "... Avoid tobacco and alcohol. Your motto, 'Simple living and high thinking'... Sing decent songs. Do not let your gaiety and songs disturb others. Consider the meadows and the fields, the forests and the shrubs, for the land and all it bears is sacred."

THROUGHOUT the United States walking clubs have grown up in many towns and cities; New York boasts the largest hiking group in the world, the Yosian Brotherhood, which has 50 sub-groups and about 100,000 hikers. The ideal of this club is "carefree recreation, nature study and a genuine companionship that transcends social barriers."

The Appalachian Trail, the longest foot path in the world, stretches for 2,050 miles through the Appalachian Mountains across 14 states from Maine to Georgia. The story of its creation is inspiring because it suggests what might be done in other places. Benton Mackaye, a poet and idealist as well as a forester, realized that many people who are shut in towns on account of business long for rambles among pine clad hills. The word "Appalachian" means "endless," and his idea of an endless trail through wild country was received with enthusiasm. A few clubs around New York located and marked small sections, but only a small amount of clearing was accomplished by 1926, two years later.

Then a retired lawyer, Arthur Perkins, became interested in the project, and awakened the enthusiasm of both men and women, both in clubs and unorganized, up and down the coast. He enlisted the services of Myron Haliburton Avery, an authority on the mountains of that region, and it was he, after the death of Mr. Perkins, who pushed the trail to completion in 1936. Along the path are huts and cabins for the overnight hiker; some belong to the Appalachian club, some are owned by private clubs, and some are "sporting camps," a system peculiar to Maine. As a product of the patient work of volunteer organizations this master trail is indeed a triumph!

HIKING and the study and enjoyment of nature have always been stressed in the Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movements. The Scouts began in England in 1908, and now have a membership of two and a half million in 65 countries. The Guides, born a year later, have now spread to 42 countries. The leaders of both the Scout and Guide organizations believe that their system of over-night hikes and light weight camping is good training in adaptability and self reliance, and that camping in the open has a distinct appeal to the adventurous youth of today.

Another youth outdoor organization which should be mentioned here is the Schools Exploration Society of Canada. The director and chief leader is Nicholas Ignatieff, B.Sc., assistant master at Upper Canada College. Last summer he, a doctor and competent staff took 31 boys on a trip in British Columbia and Alberta. They travelled 246 miles by pack and saddle horses, explored the little-known area around Mt. Sir Alexander to find a new direct route from the mountain to the railway, and they went 350 miles by boat on the Parsnip and Peace Rivers, where they did some gold panning in the streams preparatory to more ambitious geological reconnaissance work in the future.

The chief object of the society is "to acquaint young Canadians with the unexplored areas and the resources of the Dominion... and through practical experience to encourage them to find their places in such constructive pursuits as engineering, mining, colonization and northern development in general."

Whether the hiker walks by himself or with a crowd; whether he climbs the Bavarian Alps or tramps through the New England hills; whether he hikes over the trails of the majestic Rockies or saunters along the peaceful paths of his local park—he should go forth with the spirit of undying adventure.

NOW THAT I HAVE RETURNED

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Bay Co. And what a field there is in Canada's north for great writing. It should be a terrific inspiration. Why don't Canadians use it more? What a country! There is nothing like it in the world. A few years ago I met a man in New York to whom I confessed my great desire to see Canada. He took me by the arm and led me over to a drawer in his desk which he unlocked. It held the history of the Canadian north—records of exploration, maps, everything that touched on the subject. "I'm going there some day," he told me, as if confessing a great secret. Well, that is how I feel. I would love to see your Northland. But I'm getting up in years now. I doubt if I could stand the cold. And still—well, perhaps I shall yet."

H. M. Tomlinson is a man of terrific sincerity. You have only to read "Gallions Reach," "The Sea and the Jungle," or "All Our Yesterdays," to feel the force of his sincerity. And a flow of praise from this very English Englishman for this section of Canada merits serious consideration.

I HAVE stood in the old courts of the Middle Temple in London and have been tremendously impressed, even awed, by the quietness and peace there, not a stone's throw from the rumbling busses and the rushing crowds of Fleet Street. Beneath the slabs of stone on which I stood lay the bones of Goldsmith and a score of other notable Londoners of the past. The stones over their graves, each with its inscription in Latin or English, formed the pavement for the court. And in this square, shut in on four sides by the walls of buildings, with two or three ancient trees spreading their leaves like a benediction over the venerable graves, a great peace came upon me. But never was I able to forget that the entire atmosphere was man-created. The effect was produced by the contrast of the silence and the realization of ancientness in this place of gravestones with the rush and turmoil of twentieth-century Fleet Street where two minutes before I had been swept along with the crowds.

Now that I have returned I contrast the effect then produced with the sublime wonder and reverence that has come upon me many times when I have stood upon a ledge in the Northland and looked out over the blue mirror of a lake in the hush of a summer twilight. I felt then that all the silences of the world had gathered about me. I felt the presence of

Something beyond man. There was a holiness in the stillness more spiritually gripping than anything else I have ever known. Here was the great silence of the Creator and it compelled acknowledgment. In London was man. Here was God.

NOW that I have returned I appreciate the vastness of Canada and the uncrowded miles as never before. Compared with England Canada is a great national park into which the whole of England might be dropped and scarcely noticed—in terms of space.

I made a walking tour through various parts of southern England and during the entire time I was scarcely out of sight of a house. I had planned to do the thing right and sleep outside but I had so much difficulty in finding a spot that was not private ground and marked off with "No Trespassing!" signs that I gave up the idea and slept at the hostels that are erected at various points for the convenience of hikers.

I remembered then with envy the days that I had spent in tramping through northern Ontario where I could throw down my pack at night, cook my bacon over my campfire, roll myself in my blanket and sleep beneath the pines with no fear of being awakened and told that the ground on which I was occupying space belonged to the Duke of Blankety-Blank-Blanke.

My conception of Canada as a great national park was emphasized as the train sped for hour after hour through timberland and past lake and river of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. And if Canadians could but grasp the significance of the contrast between the crowded miles of England and the vast natural Canadian scene I feel that they would no longer decry the meagre population of the Dominion but consider that in this very fact there is possibly as much cause for appreciation as lament.

AND now that I have returned I feel that Canada, as symbolized by her Northland personality, offers something that, in terms of character-building, spiritual and mental nourishment, appreciation of natural environment and freedom from the strata of customs and conventions is the most vital contribution under the sun to clean growth and development. Here is the strong background and the wholesome challenge to aspiration that encourages adventure of the body, mind and soul. And out of that triple adventure of exploration what may we not expect in the future years of this yet young land?

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tenance of trucks for the delivery of the factory products. The Association points out that "the piling up of special ordinances and decrees of one kind or another more and more tends to make the situation ridiculous, and it is getting so that an employer, with the very best intentions in the world, finds it absolutely impossible to keep track of all the different ordinances applying to various employees in his shops, and the burden of accountancy, etc., has become an extremely costly one." To understand the force of this complaint it is necessary to realize that many of the corporations thus affected are also governed by another collective labor agreement, that of the building trade, for their maintenance men, a third for their office help, a fourth for their stationary engine men, and so forth and so on, and that all of these agreements are of an extremely detailed and exacting character. Furthermore the agreements are drawn up, as concerns the employer's side, by representatives of businesses of an entirely different character and operating under different circumstances—in the case of garages, the companies whose sole business is that of transport whose clients are the general public and whose employees are all engaged in garage work and devote their entire time to it.

The real explanation of the hostility of the large manufacturers to regulations which are docilely accepted by concerns specializing in one type of activity is that the specialist concerns sell their services to the public, and count upon being able to pass on to the public any increase in costs which may be involved. The manufacturers are themselves the consumers of the services of their garage and maintenance departments and cannot recoup themselves for their increased costs. The whole system is predicated upon the ability to make the consumer pay, and begins to bog down as soon as it reaches a point at which the consumer cannot be got at.

CENSOR GETS BUSY

THE latest operation of the Dominion censorship, in banning a long list of very low-grade periodicals published in the United States, is not likely to meet with any serious criticism in any quarter. None of the publications involved have any claim to serious importance on either the aesthetic or the informative side. They are published simply to cater to some of the lower tastes of a small portion of the public, and no harm will be done by their exclusion from the Dominion. The only interesting problem that remains is that of preventing Canadian publishers from producing a similar type of periodical within the Dominion, where the censorship of the Customs cannot get at it. This problem, we are aware, is engaging the attention of the Dominion authorities; and it is likely to become more pressing as the exclusion of undesirable matter from foreign sources becomes more effective.

The essential point in all this censorship problem is to safeguard the right of the Canadian citizen to have access to anything that is of artistic or informative importance no matter whether some element in the community happens to dislike it or not. The neglect of this principle brings about an anomalous situation such as that that prevents Canadians from reading Joyce's "Ulysses," which is an essential subject of study in connection with contemporary literature, or Myers' "History of Canadian Wealth," which is highly useful to the economist as a study of the processes leading to the formation of the nineteenth-century Canadian fortunes. We incline to think that any censorship scheme should include a provision whereby a committee of competent educational and aesthetic experts should have power to declare any censorable object to be a work of artistic or informative importance and therefore exempt from the decree of the regular censor. This procedure would not often be invoked but would provide a valuable safeguard in those cases where the censor is likely to be carried away by the insistence of some pressure group with strong ideas about morality and no sense whatever of artistic or instructive values.

THE JURY'S DEFECTS

WE SHOULD like to obtain wider publicity for some observations by Mr. J. Ragnar Johnson on the subject of the jury system in Canada than they are likely to obtain in the *Canadian Bar Review* where they have just appeared. They occur in a review of a recent volume by Albert S. Osborn entitled "The Mind of the Juror," an American work which, however, deals with the same conditions as exist in Canada.

The jury system is one of the foundations of personal liberty, and can only be dispensed with at the risk, almost the certainty, of personal liberty disappearing as it has done in Germany. The jury, consisting of persons who except for their momentary function as jurymen are nothing but free individual citizens and have nothing in common except that free citizenship, constitute the guarantee that the rights of the free citizen will always be respected in the courts, that his fate will never be placed in the hands of an official class, a private society, or any partial and interested section of his community. They are the assurance that he will always be judged by his peers, which means merely by persons who in essential respects are like himself.

Mr. Johnson says that the jury system as now operated has serious weaknesses, which are becoming increasingly apparent. One of these is the quality of jurors. Mr. Osborn notes that "If one or two unfit jurors can defeat justice, then, with a low average of mentality and general qualifications of the whole panel, a jury trial becomes a menace to justice if not an actual farce." And Mr. Johnson endorses this statement as containing a truth which is only too familiar to anyone with experience of court practice in Canada, and he refers to "the lax methods of jury selection that have been in operation so long that it seems to be assumed that qualified jurors are unobtainable." It is suggested that jurymen are not only badly selected but inadequately paid, and that if economy is the obstacle to better payment their numbers could well be reduced from twelve to nine or seven, and the pay correspondingly raised. Every-



"GONE WITH THE WIND," the entry by W. W. Moorehouse, Oakville, Ont., which is this week's winner of the Five Dollar first prize in the Summer Photograph Competition. Rodenstock-Clarovid, Agfa Superpan film, medium yellow filter, 1/25 sec. at F 8.

thing possible should be done to enhance the dignity of jury service; but an improvement in the method of selection would itself be of the utmost value to this end. The time of the jury could be economized by extending the hours of court sittings, and also (if judges will co-operate) by cutting down those features of "prolix cross-examinations, fussy delays over unimportant details, and interminable argument over hair-splitting matters," which exasperate the business man who finds himself on a jury.

All these points are important, but that which con-

cerns the selection of jurymen, is vital. Mr. Osborn proposes "definite advance examination and careful scrutiny of candidates." There is no doubt that the current weaknesses of the jury system arise from the fact that it has survived almost unchanged from a rural agricultural economy in which everybody knew everybody else into an urban industrial economy in which neighbors are total strangers. That it should undergo some adaptation to these new conditions is necessary if it is not to fail of achieving its vitally important purpose.

THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

BY B. K. SANDWELL

IN A recent issue the late Mrs. W. D. Herridge was described as a graduate of Acadia University, Halifax. This was an error. The sister of the former Prime Minister of Canada was among the most distinguished graduates of Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B., which she attended for six years, partly in preparatory work and later in the course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. One who knew her during her university career writes that she "had much of the charm of manner and affability, adaptiveness and power over those around her, that were so noticeable when she became a figure in Canadian life."

AS A hobby, photography seems to affect people in much the same way as golf. For once let it attract the interest of the novice, and he or she is likely to remain a life-long enthusiast. Miss Ann Wurtele of Goderich seems to bear out the above conclusion very well, for through a chance meeting with the photographer Arthur Harbinson of New York City she became interested in camera work, and was inspired to continue her work in photography by winning honorable mention for her picture "Animated Feet" in the first summer competition sponsored by SATURDAY NIGHT. Today Miss Wurtele is an associate member of the London Camera Club and is on her way to becoming one of Canada's better-known women photographers.

KATHLEEN SHACKLETON, the portrait artist who by this time knows practically every part of Canada, has been up at Akkavik drawing Blackfoot and Chipewyan Indians. Four of her crayon sketches appear in the Summer number of that most beautiful of Canadian periodicals, *The Beaver* of the Hudson's Bay Company, now edited, I believe, by the widow of its late editor, Douglas MacKay. A posthumous article by Mr. MacKay, on one of his favorites among the great fur traders of history, Peter Skene Ogden, is the feature of the issue.

PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITIONS

The second prize, consisting of a copy of "Camera Conversations" by "Jay," has been awarded in this week's Summer Photograph Competition to Mrs. G. M. Bodington, 1 Pollock Block, Prince Albert, Sask. Honorable Mention awards have been made to J. Fleetwood-Morrow, Apt. 17, 394 Bloor St. E., Toronto, and to Robert M. Cunningham, 151 Second Ave., Ottawa. Photographs entered in either the "General" or the "Special" Summer Photograph Competition may be sent in at any time, and awards will be made in each class in alternate weeks. The "Special" Competition is for photographs in which an element of action, of dramatic situ-

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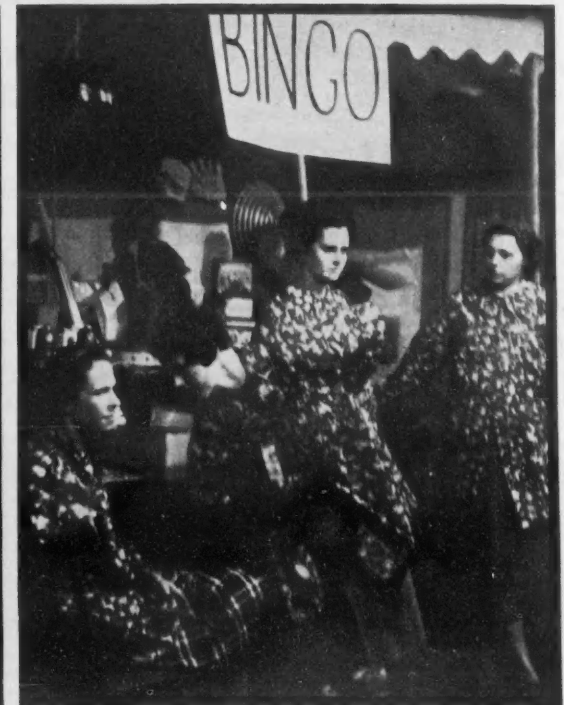
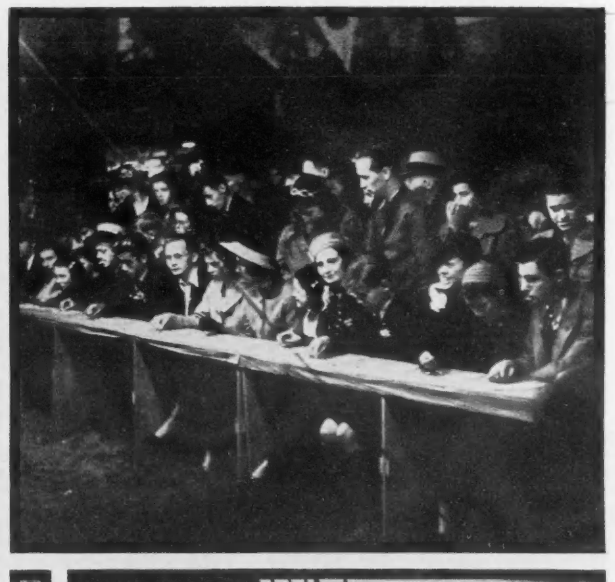
ON DOMINION SQUARE

J. ALDERIC RAYMOND, VICE-PRESIDENT

WILFRED A. STEAD, MANAGER

ation, or of character interest is of major importance. The "General" Competition is for all other entries.

Judging in the "Special" Competition will take place at noon today (June 18), when a first prize of Ten Dollars in cash, and a second of Three Dollars in cash and a copy of "Camera Conversations," will be awarded. Honorable Mention awards of One Dollar each will be made for other pictures worthy of reproduction. The judges will be the Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT and "Jay," the Staff Photographer. The standard of judgment, as in all previous competitions, will be the degree of interest which the picture is considered to have for the readers of SATURDAY NIGHT.



STREET FAIR. Here are examples of the type of unposed human interest photographs which stand a reasonable chance of being prize winners in the special section of *Saturday Night's* Summer Photograph Competition. "Jay" who took these pictures at the recent street fair held on Devonshire Place, Toronto, in aid of the Institute for Occupational Therapy, points out that similar public events offer almost unlimited subjects for human interest photography and that such pictures are perfectly easy for any photographer to get.



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—History of Canada, June 6-13

RIGHT WING ANNIHILATED

THE Liberals won the Saskatchewan election, as was generally predicted as soon as the first Social Credit invasion panic subsided. And the invasion itself was such a failure that any thought of Social Credit sweeping eastward vanished. The really startling result of the election however was the failure for the second time in succession of the Conservative party to gain one seat in the Saskatchewan Legislature. The Liberals in winning were the farthest to the right of any of the parties or groups that saw their candidates elected. The standing of the parties in the 52 member Legislature is: Liberals 36, C.C.F. 10, Social Credit 2, Union-Progressive 1 and Independent 1. At the previous election the Liberals carried 50 seats in a 55 member Legislature, the C.C.F. winning the other five. At this election the Liberals won 72 per cent of the seats but cast only 45.8 per cent of the total votes. Of the other votes cast 19 per cent were C.C.F., 15 per cent Social Credit, and 12 per cent Conservative.

Politics reached almost as interesting a pitch in the Province of Quebec where the provincial Liberal party held its convention. Adelard Godbout, Premier for a few months between the Taschereau and the Duplessis regimes, was returned as leader of the party, but in his return the party appears to have been still further split. Edouard Lacroix, M.P. for Beauce, who was expected to be the most important opponent of Mr. Godbout in the leadership election, refused to file his candidacy papers, charging that the convention was "backed" by Godbout supporters. Mr. Godbout denied the packing allegation. Meanwhile Paul Gouin's Action Libérale Nationale party appointed Jean Martineau and Horace Phillipon as chief organizers and proceeded with its plans for a political come-back. In New Brunswick the Farmer-Labor Union decided to form that Province's third political party. In Ontario the Social Credit Association of that Province prepared for its convention in St. Thomas. In Ottawa final plans were laid for the Dominion Conservative convention.

DOMINION

Annexation: Petition presented by J. F. Pouliot, (Lib., Temiscouata), asking for annexation of small corner of the State of Maine to Canada, was found not acceptable by the Clerk of Petitions of the House of Commons because of defects in its form and because "some of its allegations are offensive to a foreign country."

Bank of Canada: Finance Minister Dunning gave notice of introduction of bill to make the Bank of Canada wholly publicly owned.

Censorship: Department of National Revenue announced that four additional American magazines have been banned as indecent publications.

Electoral Reform: Commons special committee on electoral matters unanimously expressed opposition to publication of any federal election results until the polls have closed in all parts of Canada.

Governor-General: Lord Tweedsmuir officially took up summer residence in the Citadel at Quebec.

Judiciary: Notice was given of a bill to amend the Judges Act to provide certain annuities upon retirement to Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, the Exchequer Court, and the Provincial Superior or Supreme Courts, and to encourage retirement of Provincial Superior Court Judges at seventy-five years by cutting salaries at that age.

Postoffice: Hon. W. D. Euler, Acting Postmaster-General, told Commons that use of the mails has been officially denied to approximately 1,450 individuals and 50 organizations during the past year.

Transport Act: Transport bill sponsored by Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, passed all stages in House of Commons and was sent to Senate; the bill as passed included the controversial "agreed charges" provisions.

Unemployment Insurance: Prime Minister Mackenzie King told the Commons that the Government will not attempt to introduce its unemployment measure until there is unanimous consent from the Provinces to the necessary amendment to the British North America Act.

ALBERTA

Banks: Premier Aberhart sent telegram to Prime Minister King protesting against reported threats of chartered banks to close some of their Alberta branches; he followed it with letter asking federal Government to "accede to what we know must be the desire of the overwhelming majority of the people of Canada and allow us to go ahead with our reforms."

Validity: Hearing of reference for declaration regarding validity of unproclaimed Alberta Agricultural Land Relief Act began before Appellate Division of Alberta Supreme Court. Department of Justice at Ottawa announced that it has learned in London that Alberta has withdrawn its appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada upholding the Dominion Government's right to disallow provincial legislation and the power of a Lieutenant-Governor to reserve assent. Appeals will proceed, however, on validity of Alberta's credit regulation, bank taxation and newspaper legislation.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Health: Dr. Allan Peebles, chairman of British Columbia Health Insurance Commission, completed investigation of health insurance schemes in European countries.

Validity: British Columbia Court of Appeal found that the Victoria City Debt Refunding Act of 1937 was within the power of the provincial Legislature and is therefore valid. The provincial Government an-



NELSON EDDY, American baritone of opera, radio, concert and screen fame, whose magnificent voice will be heard in recital at Massey Hall on March 9. Mr. Eddy's appearance will bring next season's Celebrity Concert Series to a close.

MANITOBA

Land Court: Premier Bracken announced the appointment of a committee, consisting of Wilson McLean, K.C., G. S. Rutherford, Glen Cousley and W. R. Wood, to investigate and report on the feasibility of establishing a land court to replace the temporary machinery now provided under provincial and federal debt adjustment legislation.

Veterinary: Hon. D. L. Campbell, Minister of Agriculture, announced that a new type of vaccine, the result of the researches of Dr. A. Savage of the veterinary laboratory of the University of Manitoba, is now available as an almost certain preventive of sleeping sickness in horses which has been epidemic in Manitoba recently.

ONTARIO

Mines: Hon. Paul Leduc, Minister of Mines, announced the appointment of Dr. H. S. Rickaby, Provincial Geologist for the past five years, as Deputy Minister of Mines. Attorney-General Gordon Conant announced the posting of a reward of \$5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the thieves and the return of \$41,000 worth of high-grade ore stolen from the Dome Mines refinery.

QUEBEC

Bakery Control: Hon. William Tremblay, Minister of Labor, pledged full co-operation and support for request of the provincial Bakers' and Confectioners' Association for a commission to regulate the bread industry and control price, quality and hygienic conditions.

Education: The Department of Education announced the appointment of Michael McManus, principal of St. Patrick's School, Montreal, to the Catholic Committee of the Council of Education.

OBITUARY

Abbott, Stephen, A., Ottawa, author, former member of House of Commons Hansard staff (94). **Allaster, A. Stuart,** Windsor, Ont., architect, former president Brockville, Ont., Rotary Club. **Beresford, H. G.,** Winnipeg, surveyor, explorer, independent member of Manitoba Legislature 1927-32, Fellow Royal Geographical Society (Edinburgh) (57). **Duncan-Clark, S. John,** Chicago, Toronto-born chief editorial writer of Chicago "Daily News". **Doyle, Mrs. Mary J.,** Montreal, founder and life governor of Catholic Sailors' Club. **Gadd, Thomas,** Vancouver, director of B.C. Lumber and Shingle Association, head of Cedar Cove Sash and Door Co. (65). **Garbutt, George A.,** Port Hope, Ont., member of original survey party of C.P.R. transcontinental line, driver of first horse car in Winnipeg (79). **Hogan, Rev. William,** Montreal, widely known Redemptorist educationist and missions worker (75). **Merrill, Charles Alexander,** Montreal, former deputy prothonotary of the Quebec Superior Court (85). **Pattinson, Mrs. Marjory,** Winnipeg, leader in research in handicrafts textile processes, archivist of Winnipeg branch of Canadian Handicraft Guild.

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Guild. **Raddon, Edward** Tozer, Montreal, secretary-treasurer Westmount Protestant Board of School Commissioners for 44 years, educational journalist (82). **Scott, George,** Toronto, president and one of founders of Royal Naval Association (48). **Wilcox, Charles Seward,** Hamilton, Ont., first president of Steel Company of Canada and chairman of the board, director Royal Bank of Canada, National Trust Co. and Tuckett Tobacco Co., vice-president Sawyer-Massey Co. (81).

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—Ottawa Letter

ANYTHING MAY HAPPEN

BY RIDEAU BANKS

NORMALLY the impressive characteristic of Parliament Hill is its ability to retain its composure when it loses all else. A Mitchell F. Hepburn may be busily tossing bombshells into the sacred precincts of the Cabinet Council; a William Aberhart may be breathing fire against constitutional authority from Alberta; or an army of unemployed may be converting the country's post-offices and art galleries into de luxe "flophouses." Any or all these things may be happening without the Federal authorities being one whit dismayed. They simply march on regardless, ignoring all distractions in their confident stride.

But even Parliament Hill has to admit itself a trifle non-plussed these days. It has made the disconcerting discovery that it has been sitting on a volcano of potential happenings which has commenced suddenly to erupt. Without any warning the peaceful scene of higher plane statesmanship, which had seemed as surely established as the laws of the Medes and the Persians, has given place to a chaos of uncertainty. And the shape of the things to come cannot yet be determined.

Will there be an election this autumn? How strong really is Duplessis in the face of a revitalized Liberal movement? What really happened in Saskatchewan? What of the Conservative Party, now only three weeks away from a national convention which an increasing number in its ranks are beginning to wish already had never been called?

It is uncertainty in regard to such questions as these that has made the prevailing tempo of Parliament Hill strangely hesitant. Not only do the statesmen not know where they are going. That in itself would be nothing particularly new for them. The trouble is they do not know whether or not they are going to get there. The ruling psychology of the moment is the highly unsatisfactory premonition that anything may happen—and at any time.

THE situation, in brief, is satisfactory to only one minority group in the nation's Capital. That is the dwindling company of old party war horses—M.P.'s and Senators who thrive on politics in the raw and care not how raw they may be. These lustful gentry find the turbulent developments of recent days strangely soothing to their tastes. They had about believed, so tame had Parliamentary life become in recent years, that they had outlived their usefulness. Now, to their joy, they are discovering that happy days are here again. Or should it be happy daze? The situation is sufficiently turbulent these times to make any legislator's head swim.

These old party war horses are confident that they sniff the scent of a coming general election in the political wind. The portents of it, they will tell you, are unmistakable. First of all, there is the Liberal sweep in Saskatchewan. Secondly, there is the government's huge programs of housing and other "pump-priming" expenditure. Thirdly, there is the highly favorable prospect for the first crop which some sections of the West have had in as long as eight years. And finally, there is the highly animated performance—so highly animated as to be highly artificial—staged by Liberal Chieftain W. L. Mackenzie King when he not only threw the charge of rampant patronage and political corruption back in Right Hon-

orable R. B. Bennett's teeth, but even tried strenuously to ram it down the Conservative Leader's throat.

Many Parliamentary observers who have demonstrated in the past that they possess no mean gifts of prophecy contend that Mr. King's sudden offensive on the patronage issue is explicable on no other grounds than the imminence of a general election. Certainly, it was ferocious enough to have a major purpose behind it. The usually placid and imperturbable Liberal Chieftain abandoned altogether his normally dignified Parliamentary mien to adopt the most savage language and manner of the hustings. He assailed Mr. Bennett impassionedly and without restraint. At one stage in the proceedings he was part way across the floor of the House, shouting, gesticulating, condemning.

IT SEEMS that Mr. Bennett had received a letter. And apparently, if there is one thing equally dangerous to writing letters, it is receiving them. The point was, of course, that the particular letter to which Mr. King referred had been written by Major Ralph Webb, former Mayor of Winnipeg and one of the prominent Manitoba organizers of the Conservative Party, and that it tendered in some detail advice as to how public money could be spent in road building in Manitoba with the maximum political effect. Without troubling to explain how Mr. Bennett could have prevented anyone in the country from writing a letter to him on any subject—and there was no answering letter from the Conservative Leader to the missive—Mr. King proceeded directly to charge that the incident constituted a scandal in comparison with which Beauharnois paled into insignificance.

To those who viewed it dispassionately, Mr. King's whole performance was unconvincing, not to say "fishy." Not only was Mr. Bennett himself attacked, but Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, a possible Conservative Leader of the near future, was carefully mentioned in the discussion of the incident. The entire episode suggested that the hour had suddenly struck at which it had become important for Liberalism to lay down the first barrage of a campaign of party politics. And what situation could call for such a campaign unless it were the prospect of an election this autumn?

Meanwhile, the news from the Liberal caucus denies even the possibility of an appeal to the people this Fall. It denies it so categorically that one is almost tempted to dismiss the whole idea as fantastic. One is tempted to dismiss it, that is, until one remembers the assurances of Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn last Spring that there would be no general election in Ontario during the year, notwithstanding which the Hepburn ministry went to the country only a few months afterwards.

MEANWHILE, down in Quebec province, the Liberals have held their first convention since 1919. And all is well that ends well. For unanimity was finally reached in respect to the controversial issue of a new leader by the selection of Hon. Adélard Godbout. At least, that is the theory which the participants in the gathering perseveringly argue.

Actually, all is not quite so well as appears on the surface. For the provincial Liberals only achieved unity at the cost of the withdrawal from the convention of Edward Lacroix, M.P. for Beauce, rival of Mr. Godbout for the Leadership and over the past many months the stormy petrel of Quebec Liberalism. The suspicion is that Mr. Lacroix, who definitely refused his allegiance to the convention's choice, intends allying himself with Paul Gouin, one time equal partner with Maurice Duplessis in the Union National movement, but who lost out when the inevitable battle for supremacy ensued. Mr. Gouin is now meditating a political come-back in the province, and has sent out a call for a convention of National Liberals next month. Mr. Lacroix, it is suggested, will be present at the gathering, prepared to team up with Mr. Gouin in the formation of a Nationalist movement which will be a threat to Liberal unity in the province.

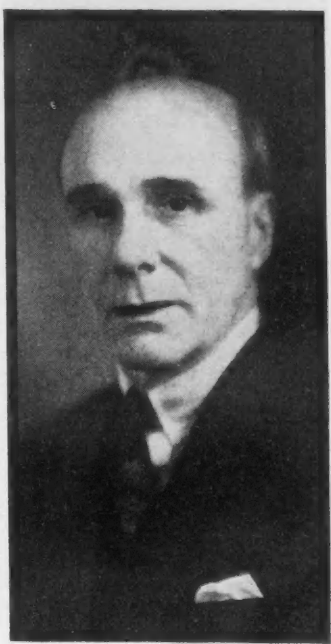
What is more to the point, however, so far as Quebec provincial politics are concerned, is the general belief of well informed observers that such a movement would actually be a greater threat to Premier Duplessis than it would be to Mr. Godbout. For by far the major section of the Union National group in the Legislature is composed of national Liberals who formerly were followers of Mr. Gouin. And while the official Liberal Party is credited with having achieved a consolidation of its strength in last week's convention, the possibility is foreseen of a militant Nationalist Liberal movement under Messrs. Gouin and Lacroix splitting the Duplessis forces—particularly if the Union National Leader should show any indication of co-operating in the Federal field with the Conservative Party, as has been suggested frequently in recent political gossip.

The indication is, however, that Mr. Duplessis, who could not take the measure of Mr. Paul Gouin and Premier L. A. Taschereau successively without possessing a certain degree of political savoir faire, is fully alive to the danger. At any rate, word has gone out to the members of his party that in Federal affairs it should be carefully neutral and that, specifically, it should not play any part, either directly or indirectly, in the coming July convention of the Conservative Party. Only one member of the group has shown any intention of failing to obey this general instruction. W. R. Bullock, Union National M.P.P. for Westmount, who has been prominent as a Conservative all his life-time prior to his support of the Union National, has announced publicly his decision to attend the Ottawa

gathering. He will be, however, according to present prospects, the lone Duplessiste taking part.

AWAY out on another provincial front events have been transpiring which Parliament Hill has been watching with close and not wholly detached interest. By this time the fact that Premier William Aberhart suffered a crushing defeat in his project of a Saskatchewan invasion is widely publicized. What remains something of a mystery in connection with the whole episode is, however, the failure of the Conservatives to elect a single candidate in the contest. The Saskatchewan Tories have their own explanation of the debacle which overtook their hopes. The campaign just closed, they declare, is the final and definite proof, so far as they are concerned, that the dollar sign has no politics. The Saskatchewan Conservative cause, they allege, was abandoned by Eastern Canada Conservatives, who threw money and support behind the Patterson Government in the interests of their mortgages and other investments in the province. Never, the Saskatchewan Conservatives contend, in all the history of Canada, has a provincial political party been so abandoned to its fate by the Federal Party managers as they were during the recent campaign.

This situation suggests the final question mark which is of current interest in Federal political circles. That is the plight of the Conservative Party on the eve of its national convention. The Saskatchewan wing of the party is so disgruntled at its abandonment to its fate that it will not send representative delegates to the gathering. J. G. Diefenbaker, the provincial Leader, has informed the Federal party managers of his intention to absent himself. Major M. A. MacPherson of Regina, who has been regarded generally heretofore as the "dark horse" in the leadership picture

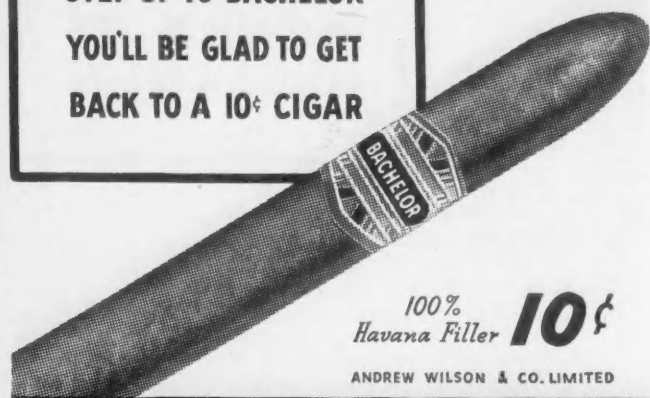


OTTO JAMES, A.R.C.O., whose choir celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as organist and choirmaster of the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, by singing two special festival services last Sunday.

who might finally emerge the victor, will not attend. While back East in Quebec the hope of a Duplessis tie-up—the hope, incidentally, which constituted the major factor in Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion's strength as a candidate—has been exploded as wholly illusory.

The closer the July gathering approaches, the stronger grows the belief among leading Parliament Hill Conservatives that the calling of a convention at the present time has been a mistake which, before the event is over, may well assume monumental proportions. Meantime, politically, Parliament Hill is a volcano of steadily growing activity. Anything may happen—even to an Autumn election.

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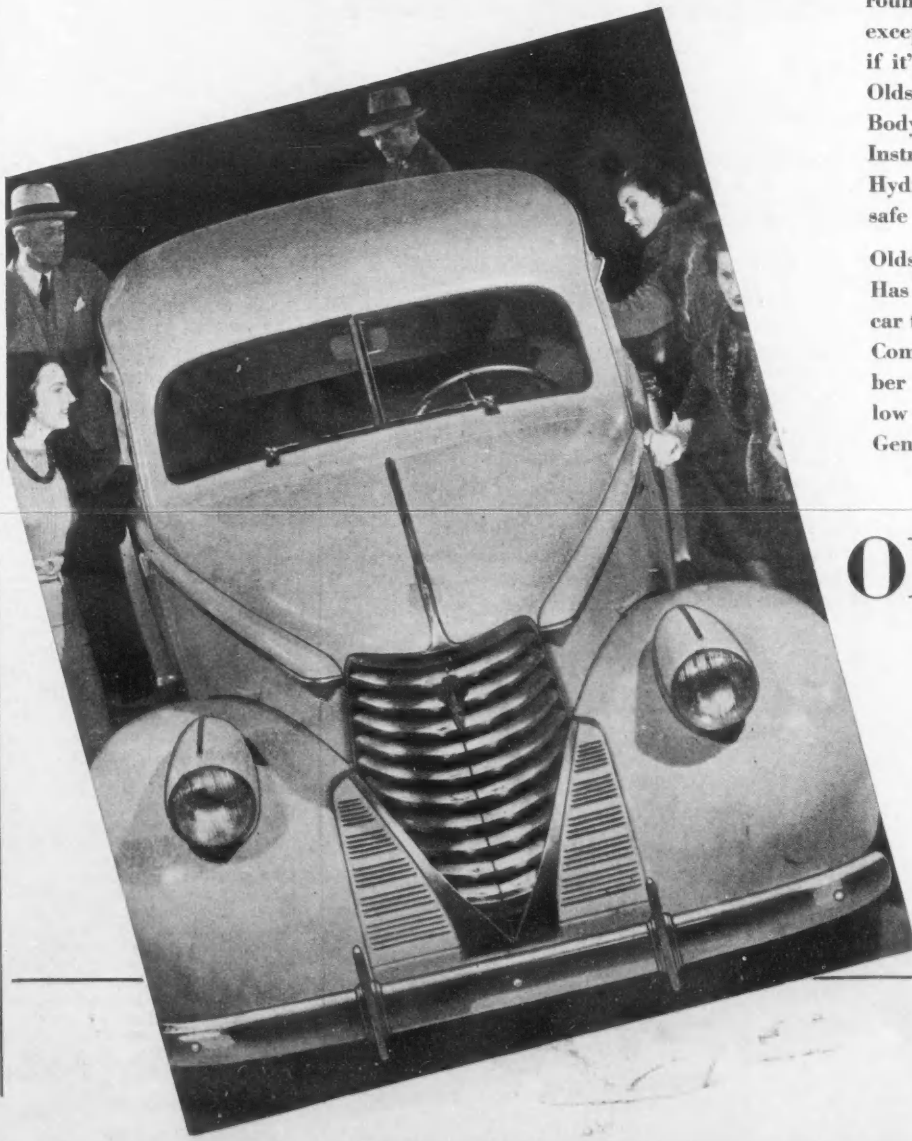
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RADIO AND VOTER

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE past decade has produced problems innumerable for politicians, through the disintegration of the old two-party alignment, world-wide disturbances, economic and otherwise, revaluation of long-established political concepts, and a myriad of other causes. There are problems that daily add to the bewilderment of public men. There are related problems which affect the primary task of all who aspire to public life,—that of getting their ideas accepted, and themselves and their parties elected to office. Within recent years, this essential task, an integral part of the democratic system, has been complicated by a wholly unexpected circumstance,—the development of radio.

Radio Broadcasting on a widely extended basis is still so comparatively young in our social history, that the vast majority of political speakers have not as yet succeeded in adjusting themselves to it. It will be but twelve years next November since the first permanently organized national network in the United States came into being under the auspices of the National Broadcasting Company. In years following there was occasional organized cooperation among radio stations across Canada for isolated broadcasts; but until the early summer of 1933 there was no permanently organized national network. While in the Federal election campaign of 1930, liberal use was made by the major political parties of broadcasts both chain and local, there was, so far as Dominion affairs were concerned, no formidable organization of party propaganda over the air until the Federal election of 1935. In provincial elections shortly before and shortly after 1935 radio broadcasts for the first time played a paramount role; and the victories of Mr. Aberhart in Alberta and Mr. Duplessis in Quebec were in the main due to intensive broadcasting. Within two years after Canada's national network was established the authorities in charge of broadcasting found themselves faced periodically with problems arising from the crowding of the air with political broadcasts, that have as yet found no satisfactory solution.

IF THE difficulties of those who are supposed to serve the interests and tastes of countless radio listeners are grave, they are not less than those of party organizations and party leaders who now find their fortunes largely dependent on the quality of their broadcasts. What is true of the United States is true of Canada in this respect,—for the reason that both are democracies. In totalitarian states, radio is part of the governmental machinery. If anyone has anything to say against the powers that be, he is certainly not privileged to express his ideas over the air. Radio is merely a conven-

ient means whereby Mussolini or Hitler or Stalin tell so-called electors what is expected of them. But in Great Britain and Canada and the United States the public expects the issues to be argued pro and con, so long as the language is kept within the bounds of decent usage. Much depends therefore on the ability of party candidates and advocates to present their arguments in a manner that will commend them to the multitude of voters who possess radio sets.

The classic instance of a colossal victory won mainly by radio was that of Franklin D. Roosevelt over Governor Landon of Kansas in the Presidential campaign of 1936. Though Roosevelt would probably have been elected in any event the extent of his victory astonished Democrats and Republicans alike, and it was mainly due to the fact that the President is unsurpassed the world over as a broadcaster on public questions, whereas Mr. Landon is one of the worst. Though radio was not used to anything like the same extent in Mr. Roosevelt's first campaign in 1932 against President Hoover, almost the same condition existed. The President is rightly credited with being the most astute master of the arts of popular appeal in his day and generation; and his astuteness was probably best shown in the care with which he set about learning the technique of broadcasting. It is a lesson by which every Canadian public man and aspirant to political honors should profit.

DESPITE the fact that radio is a most important factor in the domestic life of the entire community, most of our politicians but dimly realize that broadcasting is a two-edged sword with which a political speaker may injure himself more than he injures his opponents. The Conservative party in Ontario has a recent and bitter memory of that fact. In the provincial campaign of last autumn they had a leader in Hon. Earl Rowe, who is deservedly respected by everyone who knows him, and an effective speaker on the platform. But Mr. Rowe had not given thought to the problems of chain broadcasting, a paramount condition of which (in Ontario) is that the speaker shall make an address which will interest simultaneously listeners in L'Orignal and Kenora, Cockrane and Niagara Falls. Nor had he learned that the kind of broadcast which will be listened to must be a genial but cogent statement of policy in interesting language. His misfortune was increased by the fact that on the air Mr. Hepburn had qualities which his opponent lacked. It is unlikely that Mr. Hepburn's effectiveness as a broadcaster was the result of native inspiration. It is more probable that it was the result of cool thinking as to the medium at his disposal.

One has no invidious intention in offering these criticisms of Mr. Rowe as a broadcaster. Among public men he is no exception. His case is typical of about eighty per cent of politicians of whatever party allegiance heard on the air at election time. Our politicians have not learned the possibilities, and the hazards, of the latest vehicle of propaganda. A well-known organizer said to me the other day that politicians today find themselves with regard to radio in almost the same position as did motion picture actors when the "talkie" was invented. They were called on to use a new vehicle of expression for which they were untrained. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the political aspirant who does not take the pains to learn the technique of broadcasting has no future. Whoever is chosen as leader of the Conservative party, must keep this fact in mind.

THAT it can be learned, there is no question. A cardinal instance is that of Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, who when first heard over the air did not do himself justice, yet who in his famous series of "New Deal" broadcasts in January, 1934, commanded the interest and attention of listeners everywhere. The task of learning is by no means easy. Over the air, personality counts for almost nothing, but pace counts for a great deal. If a speaker from force of habit talks too rapidly he will annoy listeners. His audience may be cheering him to the echo, but the listener in the home will be turning the dial. If he indulges in repetition just because an assertion has gone over well on the platform the effect on the radio audience is almost equally fatal. He must try and avoid mannerisms which have perhaps endeared him to his friends. His tones must be as clear and steady as he can make them and so must his sentences. If his voice is musical so much the better, but this is not essential. If he avoids a monotonous, sing-song intonation.

AT WHAT speed should a man talk over the air? Having held a watch on many speakers, I would say that the most effective and convincing broadcasts travel at the rate of 110 words a minute. The speaker must watch his breathing, because listeners get nervous with a breathless speaker. Like good singers he must sound his consonants correctly if he can, and be careful with his vowel sounds. These are not counsels of perfection. With a little practice and patience they can be acquired by any educated man, not cursed with lingual impediments.

My personal opinion is that public men would be much happier if broadcasting of political speeches had never been permitted; but it is too late to prevent it. There are those who will say: "Why single out political broadcasts for criticism? We hear people talking about feeding hens and rock formations and the stars whose diction is worse." Very true, but they are not asking for votes, and public issues that may affect the country's well-being are not involved.

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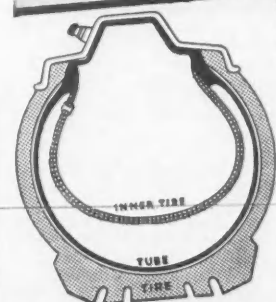
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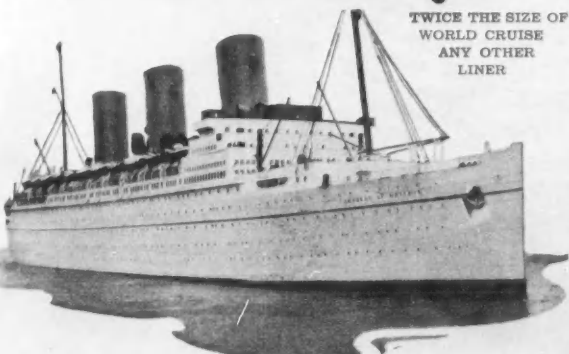
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ATHENS	BATAVIA	HONOLULU
HOLY LAND	BALI	CALIFORNIA
EGYPT	MANILA	PANAMA
	HONG KONG	

THE REAL JOHN WESLEY

BY MARGARET RAY

A YOUNG man of the Anglican persuasion recently was asked: "What do you know about John Wesley?" He replied, after a moment's hesitation: "He was a dour little Methodist parson who preached Hell-fire and the sinfulness of all amusements." The same question put to his friend, a former Methodist, met with the glib response: "He was an Anglican priest who became converted and was the founder of Methodism. And," he added for good measure, "He traveled over nearly half a million miles of bad roads in the British Isles and converted one hundred thousand people." The former Methodist had repeated, with pardonable exaggeration, the Wesley legend which had been handed down to him by several generations of Methodist ancestors, but, upon further questioning, it was discovered that fundamentally he knew no more about the real John Wesley than did his Anglican friend.

It is discoveries of this sort that justify Bicentenary celebrations. And the various activities which have taken place during the past month all over the English-speaking world in connection with the commemoration of the Bicentenary of John Wesley's conversion have done a signal service both to history and religion, for they have disentangled the real from the legendary Wesley, and in the process many of the little plaster saint replicas of this great man have been destroyed.

Fortunately, in this generation it is considered no crime to be human, and the re-emergence of the real John Wesley as a being handicapped by the limitations and frailties to which the flesh is heir, yet controlled by a magnificent self-discipline, and vitalized by an inner spiritual force which maintained an unwavering glow throughout his long and strenuous life, instead of being a deterrent to the spiritually-minded, should add a necessary spark to modern religion. Particularly is this true of young people, to whom the legendary Wesley made no more actual appeal than did Robin Hood or Sir Galahad.

TO SEE John Wesley in perspective one must reconstruct the eighteenth century and observe him in his proper setting. Thus thousands of Methodists in the British Isles have made actual pilgrimages to his birthplace in the little Lincolnshire village of Epworth during the past week, and millions of their less-fortunate brethren the world over have made mental pilgrimages to the historic spot, all intent on conjuring up the scenes of two hundred years ago in the England of Walpole, Pitt and the three Georges.

In an attempt to show the real Wesley in his natural environment the Library of Victoria University has pre-

organizing projects. His entire literary output of four hundred separate works owes its existence to his desire to supplement his verbal messages, to nourish the ground which he had tilled on his personal visits. A large portion of his works are translations or abridgements of the books which he felt necessary to the Christian education of his followers, many of whom had received little formal education. Thus he appears in the capacity of a pioneer in the Adult Education movement, which the enthusiasts of a decade ago regarded as their own innovation. He rewrote in simple, direct English the works of classical and contemporary authors, which in the originals would have overtaxed the intellectual powers of his readers.

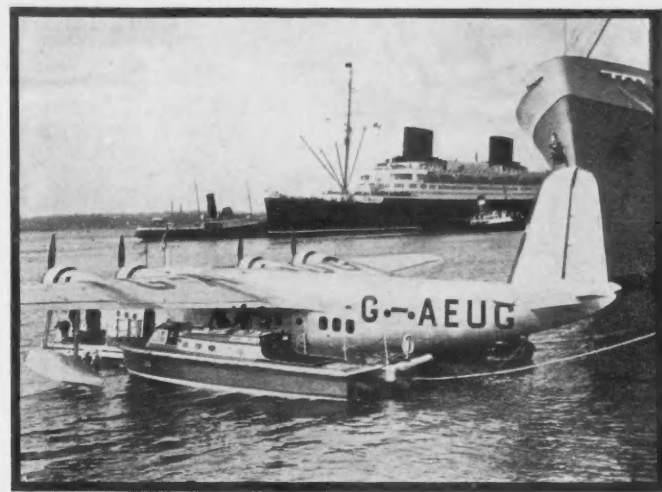
In his political works his Tory sympathies were apparent. He was always on the side of authority, and was a warm supporter of the Hanoverian monarchs, despite the fact that the "family ghost" was a Jacobite. In his pamphlets on "Liberty" he urged on his followers absolute loyalty to the King, and recounted the many privileges which Englishmen enjoyed and which were not shared by less-fortunate nations. He deplored the popularity of the notorious Wilkes and decried the "Letters of Junius." Though warmly interested in America he wrote

a tract entitled "A Calm Address to the American Colonies" which was really a digest of Samuel Johnson's pamphlet on the subject, and in which he asserted that "Taxation without Representation" was no injustice. While his attitude seems reactionary to twentieth-century lovers of democracy, it must be remembered that Wesley was concerned chiefly with religious liberty, and that, looking back upon the persecutions of the Tudor and Stuart régimes, the England of George III (who had declared early in his reign "While I sit on the English throne no man shall be persecuted for conscience sake") must have seemed a veritable Liberty Hall.

WESLEY'S pamphlets on social reform provide an excellent study of the social conditions of his period. These tracts, published and distributed by the hundreds of thousands, on extravagance of dress, drunkenness, swearing, smuggling and prostitution were compelling in their frankness, and even in a biased age like the eighteenth century must have made reprobates wince. Yet baldly outspoken as they were, a vein of kindness and optimism pervaded them, for the love of God, and of man to man, was never far below the surface of Wesley's mind. He joined forces with Wilber-

force in trying to rout the evils of slavery, and with Howard in attempting to reform the penal system.

The varied works of John Wesley, whether philosophical, theological, political or sociological, reveal the breadth of his interest in, and knowledge of, the world in which he lived, and throw illuminating sidelights on his century. But the most enduring (and endearing) of his publications is his *Journal*, which is a daily record, in terse, vivid language, of his strenuous life during his fifty most fruitful years. With unadorned honesty he has recorded his activities,—from that eventful day in 1735 when he set forth with high hopes to Christianize the Indians of Georgia, (only to return two years later disillusioned, and tortured by an unhappy love affair), until the autumn of 1790 when he preached his last open-air sermon at Winchester and realized that his career as a field preacher was over. In the intervening pages we see him consenting with nervous distaste to resort to field preaching; we get vivid pictures of his frequent visits to the remote villages of England as he rode to the Market Cross on his tired horse, first to be greeted with stones, then to be tolerated, later feared, and still later adored, by the rustic inhabitants. We see struggling communities of brutalized miners gradually become transformed into sober industrious towns. We see the inhabitants "backslide" and grow heady with prosperity, and ultimately, chastened by the "little minister," we see these once—riotous laborers settle down into solid, worthy middle-class citizens, the backbone of old England. We see an aged man braving the dis-



MAN-MADE GIANTS to speed man's passage around the world. A recent scene in Southampton harbor where luxury liners of the sea and air are berthed together.

comforts of a bitter winter day to beg money for the London poor. And finally we see the tottering but triumphant leader surveying the fruits of his labors, and urging his hundred-thousand followers in England and America to retain their allegiance to the Church of England.

It is this absorbing record which Edward Fitzgerald proclaimed a liter-

ary masterpiece, and of which another literary critic wrote: "Its shrewdness, its wit, its wisdom are bordered with a pale edge of fire, the spiritual passion of the great apostle's soul." Even if the towering structure of Methodism were to topple to the ground in some far-distant future, this simple story of its beginning ought surely to achieve immortality.

THOUGHTS ON FREEDOM

SEE, now, the moon, by sleep revived,
In garments by the gods contrived,
Steals forth from out night's ebon tent

To grace the gleaming firmament,
And proudly tread that selfsame path
Amid the stars she ever hath.

The meteor, rebellious famed,
Ambition led and evil aimed,
Contemptuous of its humbler sphere,
High in the heavens doth appear,
Then seeks the earth, in fiery dress—
To crash and end in nothingness.

Wise is the moon, with quiet grace,
Her destined pathway thus to pace,
Nor envy e'en one doubting hour
The richer run's compelling power:
For they, though chained, of chains
Are free.

Who know restraint is liberty.

Toronto.

—RUPERT MEE.

pared an Exhibition of the *Richard Green Wesleyana*, which is the most valuable collection of its kind on the American continent, and was presented to Victoria University by the late Sir John Eaton in 1921. This Exhibition is open daily to the public, and, consisting chiefly of first editions of the voluminous writings of Wesley and his colleagues, presents an accurate picture of the man and his times.

The figure of John Wesley which emerges after a study of his four hundred publications (including his *Journal* and *Letters*) and the statements of his contemporaries, is that of a small, credulous, introspective, domineering man, with a naturally delicate framework, a tendency toward laziness (what a joyful discovery!) an extreme susceptibility toward women, yet consumed with a burning passion for holiness. Endowed with strong reasoning powers and a generous share of the indomitable "Susannah Annesley will," he set out to conquer the inner discords which threatened to ruin his career, and, however one may explain the psychological phenomenon of conversion, it is evident that after his "heart-warming" experience on May 24, 1738, his fears and conflicts were resolved, his efficiency was increased, his intellect quickened, and for sixty years he fought unceasingly the forces of evil in England, despite his frail constitution, and with a vigor which Goliath might have envied. If he did not (in the words of his great contemporary Blake) actually "build Jerusalem in England's green and pleasant land," he is credited by reliable historians with having saved his country from the horrors of the French Revolution.

IN APPROACHING Wesley's published works one must not look for marked originality or great imaginative power. John Wesley had the organizer's, rather than the creator's, mind, and throughout his life he adapted the ideas of other men to his own uses. His writings were purely utilitarian, a by-product of his great "power plant" whose main concern was with the large-scale production of holiness. He had no overwhelming urge to express himself in writing, because the main currents of his energy were directed toward his extempore sermons, his personal contacts and his



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20TH CENTURY PHOENIX

"What About the Airship?" by Commander C. E. Rosendahl, U.S.N. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$3.50.

BY A. H. SANDWELL

IN FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany, is a very disappointed scientist, Dr. Hugo Eckener, D.D. (Doctor of Dirigibles), with an almost finished airship on his hands and no gas wherewith to fill it. Meanwhile, in the United States, there is an ever-accumulating stock of helium and no dirigibles, save half-a-dozen blimps, for it to lift. Dr. Eckener's disappointment is all the more keen because until a few weeks ago it looked as if he was going to get some of this indispensable helium for the successor to the Hindenburg, tragically destroyed by the flames of hydrogen a little over a year ago. The refusal of United States authorities to sanction the export of helium to Germany, while patently aimed at the Nazi government, at the same time spells the end of German lighter-than-air development, and with it presumably, Dr. Eckener's lifetime of work for the most comfortable method of transportation mankind has yet devised.

Commander Rosendahl, who has no rival in the United States as either a captain or an exponent of dirigibles, has written "What About the Airship?" in an endeavor to awake his countrymen, and especially their representatives at Washington, to the potentialities of airships and to the unique position occupied by the United States by virtue of its monopoly of helium gas in commercial quantities. Within the 431 pages of this arresting book one finds a complete history of dirigible development since Count Zeppelin took up his task in 1891, with particular emphasis on post-war vessels and America's spasmodic and, on the whole, rather tragic participation.

With such apparently unpromising material, it is a tribute both to the

author's forensic powers and to the innate soundness of the case for the airship that one lays down this book not only better informed but with a more charitable attitude towards the dirigible. Disaster after disaster is recorded and analysed, triumph after triumph is portrayed; and it is safe to wager that, while the disasters will be readily recalled by most lay readers, the triumphs will often be rather surprising news. In addition to an exhaustive treatment of the commercial uses of the dirigible, Commander Rosendahl devotes considerable space to the lessons that can be learnt from wartime airship experience, and to the place of airships in modern naval warfare. It is not often that one volume can supply so much combined entertainment and education, while the earnestness with which the case for the dirigible is presented is particularly compelling.

BUYING A DOG

"The Dog-Owner's Guide," by Eric Fitch Daglish. Toronto, Dent. With photographs of 60 breeds. \$2.00.

BY ANNE ELIZABETH BLOCHIN

THE past few years have witnessed an amazing growth of interest in pure-bred dogs in Canada. I am not speaking of the perennial enthusiasm of the "dog-fancier," but of the general public's awakening to the possibilities of a good dog of a particular type as an investment in companionship and proudest possession that should rightfully cover a period of ten to twelve years. There are families that have kept breeds in existence here, solely for their own delight and satisfaction, that the professional dog-breeder would ordinarily never have thought of developing, for popularity and show-competition interest most kennel-owners. Their livelihoods depend upon sales, and sales far too often depend upon fashion.

I am thinking of how the Pellatts in Toronto loved and bred the Sealyhams; how the Goldies in Guelph imported and made a dynasty of the West Highland white terriers; how the Proctors in Toronto were never without a beautiful Samoyede or two, or the Cawthras without a Bedlington. Later, it was the Clelands who introduced the Lakelands; the Whites, the Keeshondens. For years, Miss Lawson in Oakville and Professor Woodcock in Toronto have seen to it that there were always a few Dandie Dinmonts. At great expense sometimes, these dogs were imported from England and cherished for the sake of their characteristics and appeal to the particular individual who owned them. This singling out of a breed for what it may mean to the owner himself or how it may best fit into his life—the man for the dog, and the dog for the man idea—is the gist of this new dog-book by an English naturalist of note. He most sensibly presents the case for the best choice of a dog, from the viewpoint of the private owner entirely.

The illustrations of every breed mentioned, sixty in all, give a working basis for what is to be sought after in selection of each candidate for favor. All are almost perfect examples of the breeds under consideration. Fortunately, though an English publication, the book is useful in every way on this continent, for much of the best of both American and Canadian stock comes from England and Scotland. I could find only one or two cases where a breed mentioned was not available in Canada; and not in any case are the Canadian examples of the breeds available, inferior to the standards given and pictured here. I think that pure-bred dogdom is mounting towards a zenith in Canada today.

When you take your dog seriously, as anyone going in for the purchase of a fine and lovable possession should, your first thoughts will be for real knowledge of his accommodation, care, feeding and training. I can heartily endorse Mr. Daglish's



LAWRENCE TIBBETT, popular barytone of the Metropolitan Opera Company who will be heard in Toronto in the Eaton Auditorium Concert Series next year on February 23.

advice on these subjects, for they are both modern and wise. I was glad to see repeated two salient points of fact that the general public sometimes fails to grasp—that the female is the better pet, and that a dog's natural and best food is meat.

If you are one of the many whose minds dwell on the possibility of owning "a real dog" some day, you cannot do better than to invest in this true "Dog-Owner's Guide" and study the real fascinations of the canine world before you. When you have finally picked and chosen, you can locate reliable kennels through the Canadian Kennel Club, 25 Melinda Street, Toronto. I can myself prophesy that when you have finally made a decision entirely according to the dictates of your own heart, and settled down to the serious matter of learning all you can about the nature and needs of your pet, you may thank this book for its good advice and help in time of need, and fearlessly embark on the adventure of dog-owning. You should be well equipped to enjoy a decade or so of a very special kind of happiness.

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THE CANADIAN CAR

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS

TRAGEDY AT TWENTY-ONE

"Dancer in Madrid." By Janet Riesenfeld. Toronto, Oxford, \$2.75.

BY EDWARD DIX

WHEN one is as young and as beautiful as Senorita Riesenfeld, tragedy brings with it its own compensations. Tragedy at twenty-one can be made to drape its subject as romantically as a Spanish shawl. And Senorita Riesenfeld is twenty-one.

But she is not Spanish. She is an American dancer from Hollywood. Hollywood is Janet Riesenfeld's background and it may be Hollywood is in her blood. Having been divorced when she was eighteen, she went to Spain to marry Jaime Castany, a wealthy young Catalan. She arrived in time for the outbreak of the revolution and for six months was besieged in Madrid. This is the story of those six months, a period long enough to have changed her from a thoughtless and self-sufficient girl, she tells us, into a woman grown conscious of a human ideal, with what had been heretofore her own problems enlarged to encompass "the universal." She became in that time "one of the vast and growing army of liberals who are coming out of their corners . . . to face the facts of the actual world, the entire world, ten times more vital and interesting than the realm of pure fancy and intellect . . ."

How did all this come about? By renouncing Love for a Cause. By becoming involved in circumstances that ended for her in tragedy, a very personal tragedy. Let us say at once who have read Janet Riesenfeld's true confession and recognized her temperament that it was a tragedy as inescapable as it was personal. For being so much in Jaime's company it was not long before she saw that though he kept quiet about it, he was unlike her Madrid friends. He was not a Loyalist, he was a rebel. More than that, as it turned out, he was Franco's agent. He was the one who supplied the bullets for Franco's snipers in the streets of Madrid. When in time the government caught up with him, Janet Riesenfeld could go to the Morgue, that morning, to look for a last time on her lover's face. But it was out of compassion alone. She had long since renounced Jaime for the Loyalist Cause.

There will be people to question Janet's version of the affair. There seems to be so much left to be said for and about Jaime, poor chap. Remembering that he was older by many years, that he had opposed Janet's coming to Spain from the first, that he was continually begging her to keep her mouth shut, one can imagine he was forced to submit to far more worry than he was entitled to. For all that, "Dancer in Madrid" has a great deal to recommend it. It is one of the clearest accounts of Madrid of the time that has come this reviewer's way.

But knowing Jaime and even Janet is another matter. Doubting her there, you begin to doubt the whole genuineness of the book. You will see there were more ways than one in which she could have kept her liberalism as well as her man. But then it wouldn't have been dramatic. There would have been no tragedy. And Hollywood would not have had what looks like the makings of a pretty good scenario.

AN AMERICAN DIPLOMAT

"The Education of a Diplomat" by Hugh Wilson, with an introduction by Claude G. Bowers. Toronto, Longmans, Green, \$2.75.

BY G. DE T. GLAZEBROOK

TO JUDGE by the number of books published on travel abroad, it is a subject which is at present popular. Mr. Wilson's brief book of reminiscences would help to create that taste, even if it did not exist. He has the gift of writing simply of what he has seen and done—an art which is infinitely more difficult than it appears. His book is about the people he knew, the countries in which he was stationed, and the problems that he met in the course of his work. It has that rare virtue of brevity, made possible by a skilful selection of incidents. It is both charming and informative.

A few years before the war Mr. Wilson, who had been engaged in business for a few years, determined to enter the diplomatic service. His choice was regarded by some of his friends as verging on madness, while others tried to convince him of the weaknesses of the foreign service of United States as it then was. Of these weaknesses he knew full well—that especially after the Civil War "America was represented abroad largely by the failures at home, by the relatives and friends of those in authority who had been unable to make a living for themselves or whose absence gave their families a momentary relief." He went into the service with his eyes open, and gradually had the satisfaction of seeing the picture change.

Mr. Wilson is writing of his education as a diplomat, of the period up to the entrance of the United States into the war. Of his later years in senior positions we can only hope that he will fulfill a half-promise at the end of the volume, and allow us a second instalment on the work of an ambassador. The education of this diplomat began at Paris, which he visited as a student of French and of Europe. Happy months there, were brought to an end by an invitation to become the private secretary of the minister at Lisbon. There he learnt about Port wine and the peculiar Portuguese type of bull-fights, to be interrupted again by the necessity of returning to Washington for the examinations for the diplomatic service.

THE examinations over, Mr. Wilson received his first appointment, that of secretary of legation to Guatemala. He liked Guatemala and he writes of it with sympathy and humor. There are no elaborate explanations of the form of govern-

ment and there are no purple patches, but from descriptions of houses, people, journeys, and odd incidents, one gets the feeling of the place. Life was simple but it was pleasant. There were no great international incidents and seldom a pressure of work. If there were no roads worthy of the name, there were ample opportunities for riding in beautiful scenery, and in the high ground of the capital the climate was not unpleasant. Mr. Wilson tells us of a few of the "protection of interest cases" with which he had to deal; sketches some of the other diplomats and a few of the members of the local government, and tells us what there was to eat, of trips away from the capital, of receptions, dances and the races. "Guatemalan society went in a body to the races, pouring out the Reforma drive in all manner of vehicles and afoot. Cash prizes were posted, and were deductible from the gate receipts. Another deduction had been sanctioned by custom, champagne for the judges, who could be recognized as such by their top hats. There was always some uneasiness among horse owners in the last races lest the gate receipts should be exhausted and the cash prizes in forfeit. The largest owner was one Schurman, incidentally the proprietor of the livery stable. . . . One day, just before the last race, he was seen running at top speed to the paddock, crying out to

his agent at the top of his lungs, "Cancel my horses for this race, no more money for prizes, the judges are drinking beer."

In the spring of 1914 Mr. Wilson went to Europe on leave, and while there was offered the position of third secretary at the embassy in London. This he refused, on the ground that it was almost entirely a decorative post, and returned to the United States, where it was arranged that he should be sent to Buenos Aires. Just before leaving, and at the eve of the war, he mentions seeing Count Bernstorff, who, he believes, has been "shockingly misjudged by the American public." In the Argentine he found a much less congenial setting: "The flatness and dullness of the country with its one huge sophisticated city failed to stimulate the imagination. In colonial days it was the most remote district of the Captaincy-General of Peru and its history, with few exceptions, was strictly internal and full of local combats. It seemed to me that even in the beginning of the Twentieth Century its political life was still colored by these limitations."

WITH his removal to Berlin, a more serious note enters Mr. Wilson's memoirs. He went to Germany for the last few months before the American entry into the war, to find a sombre city, already seriously

affected by a shortage of food. The ambassador at Berlin was then Mr. James Gerard, who, Mr. Wilson thinks, was a better ambassador than his own book makes him out to be, and would have been more effective if he had always been properly supported by the state department. In Berlin the embassy staff found themselves rather isolated, since the Germans had already realized the hostility of American opinion. It was still a question of whether the United States would keep out of the war, and in the meanwhile Mr. Wilson found himself fully engaged looking after those who made claim to American citizenship. The picture of Germany during the war is brief but effective; the food shortage, the young men going off to the front, the daily stories of allied atrocities, and the belief of the German people that they were fighting for the right.

In February came the news that diplomatic negotiations had been broken off, and there followed hectic days of burning papers in the furnace and handing over the American interests to the Spanish government. A special train took the embassy staff to Zurich, where they all rushed to the station restaurant and found chocolate, ham sandwiches and real coffee. In Berne, where Mr. Wilson was next stationed, they found spies of all nations carrying information of all kinds. A short stay in Austria ends the education of a diplomat, for it was not long before relations were broken off with that nation as well, and once more the embassy staff left by special train. Here the story ends too—and an excellent story it is.

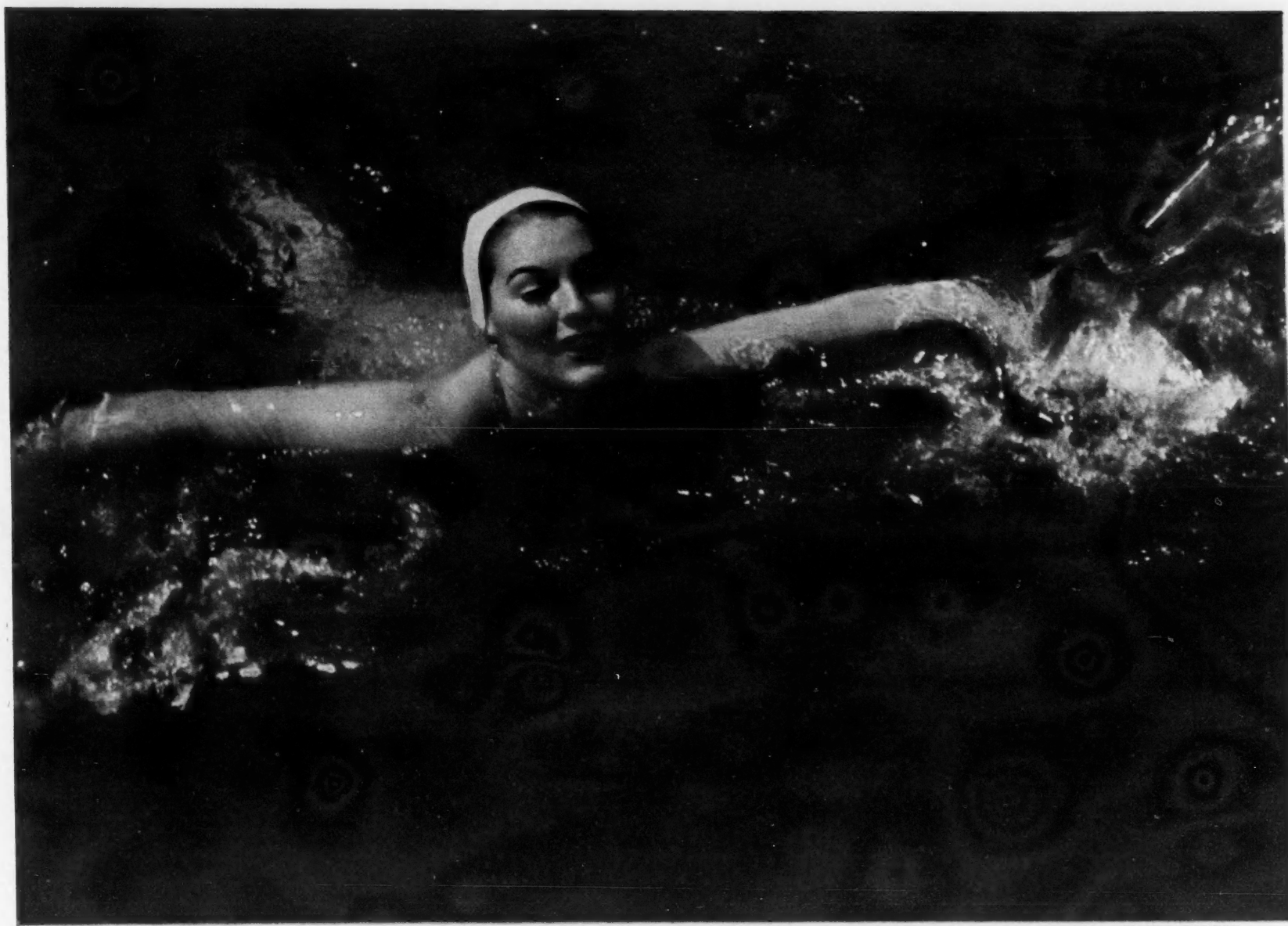
THE CRIME CALENDAR

BY J. V. McAREE

IT IS considered bad form for a detective story to have any heart interest or to introduce any character whose sufferings seem so real that they make an assault upon our emotions. "Like a Guilty Thing," by Bolton Cobb, (Longmans, Green, \$2) violates this canon grossly. The chief figure is not the detective nor the murderer but an elderly woman suspected of the crime. Nevertheless, we offer the opinion that "Like a Guilty Thing" is a fine piece of work and can be read with enjoyment by a far wider circle than that which comprises only detective story addicts. Mr. Cobb's Superintendent Cox is also one of the most agreeable and humane detectives in current fiction. We should like to think that there are many like him in real life. . . . "To Wake the Dead" by Dickson Carter, (Mussons, \$2.25) will no doubt please a lot of readers who are not too fastidious. It falls, where most detective stories fail, in offering a reasonable motive for the murderer, although to this it can be said that the law does not trouble about murder motives, holding that there can be no adequate motive for such a crime. As Mr. Carter presents the murderer we are unable to believe that he would commit two such revolting crimes. Yet we are always glad to be in the company of Dr. Fell, who seems to us a caricature of G. K. Chesterton; and in this tale his man-

nerisms are more restrained and consequently less annoying than in the earlier stories in which he appears.

MOST detective stories we read, or rather most books purporting to be detective stories sent us for notice, are what might be called borderline cases. They leave us in doubt as to whether we should mention them. That is the case with "The Corpse With the Blue Cravat," by R. A. J. Walling (McClelland and Stewart, \$2.25); "Treasure in My Breast" by Anthony Gilbert (Collins, \$2), and "Murder on Alternate Tuesdays" by Tech Davis (Doubleday Doran, \$2.25). Perhaps "moderate" is the word to describe them all. They have also in common obscure or misleading titles, although the last named is not objectionable. But a cravat and still less a blue cravat has nothing to do with the story of that name which is one of the Telfree mysteries. Why "Treasure in My Breast" was thus named we have no idea. The Walling book we should vote first class if only the author had made clear that there was a sufficient motive for a murder, which he very emphatically fails to do, at least to our mind. It is because it may seem adequate to other readers that we recommend it with this important reservation. "Treasure in My Breast" is a well written and interesting story, though there are parts of it which are incredible.



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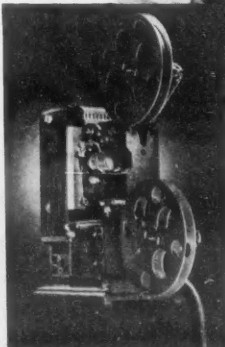


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—Through Fifty Years

50 YEARS' CANADIAN ART

BY THE LATE J. W. L. FORSTER

THE progress of art in Canada during the past half century is not measured in terms of years. The number of Canadians among the great men of our time in every branch of the arts tells its own story.

When Edmund Sheppard launched his *SATURDAY NIGHT* in the last days of 1887 he saw in the elementary attempts to produce a Canadian art the flourishing bloom it was to become. I believe his confidence has been justified. The years I have spent in association with a wholesome group of Canadian artists are, I know, the beginning of a rich history in art for our country.

We have had to confess disillusionment and the disruption of plans. But artists are all patriots of a kind. It is true to artists of any era to picture events of historic importance in the dramatic records of one's native country. And while we sketched and planned these notable propositions, portrait commissions came to us as well as pleas by young people for study, and these were heeded. An interesting school of modest limit had my active care for years.

GREAT historic events which have led to Canada's emergence as a national state already supplied the future artists with distinctive material for art expression. The earlier Act of Confederation inspired Harris' "Fathers of Confederation". But the continental railway brought the mountains to our artists; and master works

went on apace. The names of Bell-Smith, Martin, Matthews and a score of others are called to mind.

Our governments were pressed by many artists for privilege to paint this history. In extension of apparent lack of interest in art, the government pleaded poverty in earlier years. But it finally yielded to the extent that the Minister of Education asked me if I would consider a historic portrait. I agreed and he suggested "General Brock". Knowing where the historic material was to be found, I spent a few months on the Island of Guernsey the following summer, which resulted in the completion of that study for both the Staats House of Guernsey and the Ontario Government.

The loneliness of Brock's portrait in the corner of the Parliament Buildings suggested to the Minister a companion for it, and "General Wolfe" became next summer's successful research. Since then many other Canadian portraitists have enjoyed with me the pleasure of work on the walls of the Parliament and other public buildings.

OF RECENT years the awakening of art circles in England and the continent by the appearance of occasional exhibitions in oil and water colors by Arthur Heming, of Canada's forests and streams, the aboriginal and the wild life, caught and painted in a dramatic, direct and original style, have stirred boundless interest

among art lovers. Heming's work reflects a refinement of technique which commands it to the experienced student of nature.

The Royal Canadian Academy of Art, holds annual exhibitions that rotate between a few Canadian cities. The Crown showed marked courtesy toward Canada recently by conferring upon its president, Sir Wyly Grier, the order of knighthood. This has not only lifted Canadian art to a fellowship with the art of the Empire, but it has entitled the fine arts of Canada to a share in the social courtesies in Canada's public life.

Further recognition of the claims of Canadian artists was given recently when a masterful portrait by Kenneth Forbes received the National Academy (N.Y.) Proctor Prize for portraiture. Here is an occasion for rejoicing. When the United States yields its honors to a Canadian artist it is significant of genuine merit and assures that the standard of Canada's art is on a world basis.

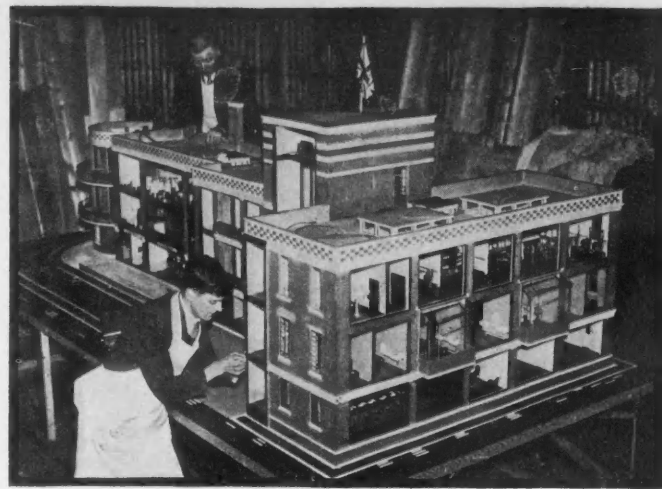
ON OCCASIONS like this I like to reflect on the achievements of my own pupils. Each who attained distinction studied under the great masters in the United States and Europe; I therefore claim no more than to have given them a good start.

There was J. W. Beatty the land scapist; Curtis Williamson, who is a well known portrait painter; and Frank Armington who married a fellow-student in our school and they

both became famous as etchers and also in outstanding work in oils and water-color. Canadian students always find a welcome in their Paris home. Holmes, of the fine sense of the exquisite in nature, whose work is now being gathered for permanent national care, was another of the fellowship of our school.

ONE notable step in this half-century has been the growth of art education in Canada. The professional craftsmen who played major roles in Canada in the earliest part of that period were for the most part either native Europeans or were taught in the schools of Europe. When the masters and students of Canada became steeped in the historic material which we are gradually accumulating with the help of such institutions as our Royal Ontario Museum, a stamp of scholarship will begin to be noted in our art life. And though graduates of our schools and colleges will always find value in a course in Europe, this will not diminish but rather enhance the increasing worth of Canadian institutions of art.

My teaching of art revealed the need for an Art Museum. An attempt by Mayor Howland to organize such a project in the early '80s, failed because of lack of financial support. Later Sir Edmund Walker, then president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, succeeded in establishing the Toronto Gallery of Art. After his passing, Mr. R. Y. Eaton took over the direction. Its efficient activities under the management of Martin Baldwin and competent staff are evident in splendid exhibitions, lectures and purchase of art treasures. Its council is comprised of patrons, termed founders, and elected members. Five notable galleries may be found nearly always filled with native or foreign exhibits in succession.



A MODERN "SUN-TRAP" HOSPITAL is shown in this model which is now on view at the Empire Exhibition at Glasgow. It is the English idea of the last word in such institutions.

ANOTHER advance in recognition of arts in the half century must be recorded in the establishment of the chair of fine arts at the University of Toronto in 1934. This step fulfilled an early ambition. Few will remember the department of aesthetics introduced at University College in 1896. There was never enough money to support it and it disappeared in the shuffle that occurred a few years later.

The Department of Fine Arts in the University of Toronto was instituted in the autumn of 1934 with the appointment of Professor E. J. G. Alford from the Courtauld Institute of Art in the University of London

(England), to the new chair. The Department began its career of teaching in the University the following September, two types of courses being offered, a Pass course covering the history of art from prehistoric to modern times, and a series of short courses of a similar nature for Honor course students in other departments of the University. About 150 students have enrolled in these courses each year and the Department has been fortunate in enlisting a most generous co-operation of members of the Departments of Archaeology, Anthropology and Philosophy, of the University School of Architecture, and of the Ontario College of Art, in lecturing on their special but related fields of work.

THE demand for a course of study which would be more appropriate for future teachers of art in the secondary schools of Ontario led to the institution in 1936 of an Honour Course in Fine Art, but the course was devised to be of general cultural value irrespective of the special vocational needs of intending teachers. In the same year Dr. Peter Brieger, also from the Courtauld Institute, joined the staff of the Department. Art, in this course, is treated essentially as a social activity governing the shape and quality of the material environment which mankind has made for himself throughout the history of civilization, and determining the kind of images which he creates to express his ideas and feelings about the world he lives in.

Like any other branch of humane learning, it has both its ideological and its technical aspects and is fundamentally concerned with values and with feeling. Special concern has been given to this consideration, the study of aesthetics and of the relation of the material arts to what, for lack of a less ambiguous term, is called "cultural history", forming an integral part of the work of the Department. Its aim is to produce a type of graduate who will be neither a mere technologist nor a mere connoisseur but will bring as rich an understanding as possible to the consideration of the aesthetic problems of the contemporary world.

A VAST contribution to Canadian art wealth is being made by George A. Reid, R. C. A., former principal of the Ontario College of Art. It is fortunate that the knowledge of the Astronomy, Geology, Palaeontology, and Botany Departments has been placed at the disposal of such an artist as Mr. Reid with a sufficiently scientific type of mind to give it form and color and place it on huge stretches of canvas in the galleries of palaeontology in the Royal Ontario Museum. Assisted by his wife, Maude Winch, who is also an able artist, Mr. Reid is steadily producing a glorious set of great mural decorations that show the history of the world, and make it possible for people to understand in a comparatively few minutes what would require hours of reading.

AS THE visitor enters the south-eastern gallery of the Museum of Palaeontology, he sees on the north wall a great, cool picture of the Milky Way and a spiral nebula, as he would see them through a glass on a winter's night. Then he sees a sun mass approaching our sun mass, as if viewed from an infinite distance. The result is shown next in a seething mass of flaming gases whirling at awful temperatures. And next, as some semblance of form is gathering, gigantic explosions hurl out incredible masses to form planets. Again, one of these, our own, is seen split into a greater and a less, the earth and the moon, which again may be seen cooling, till by the end of the series, as the visitor turns to the south wall, he sees the world, now cool enough for steam to condense, a mass of waters.

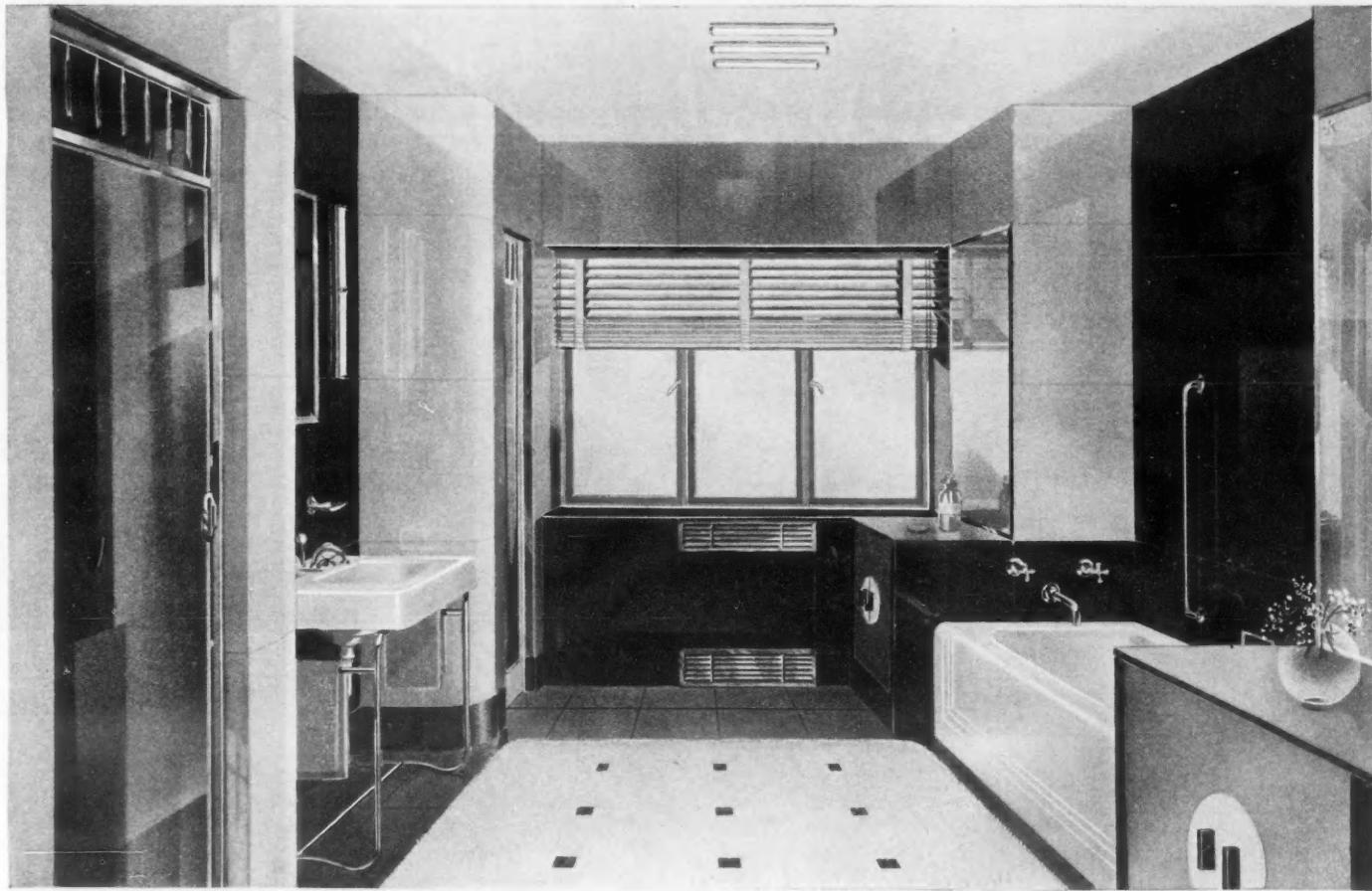
As he again turns the corner to the west wall, the early land is shown—bare volcanic mountains void of life, nothing but great granitic, metamorphic rocks. The next picture shows the rocks worn down, decomposed into a certain amount of clay and sand, in which along the shores are shown a few of the teeming numbers of shellfish and primitive plants. The next picture is not complete, but the following one shows a Devonian seashore, where the primitive ferns are now huge trees. No others in this gallery are as yet complete.

IN THE next room only a few pictures are shown. On the east wall, a great group of saurians of the Tyrannosaurus kind are tearing another saurian to pieces, and the vegetation has become of recognizable form. On the south wall are the forests of the Pliocene, with the elephant, the sabre-toothed tiger, the horse, and other animals more near to us. On the north wall, men are shown living near the edge of ice; and beside this is a great picture of an almost modern world.

Steadily the other pictures are taking shape, so that soon the visitor need only make the round of the galleries and in a few minutes follow this marvellous story from the beginning of things down to man.

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that which is false;
The second to know that which is true."
—Lactantius.

THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE screen is the Procrustes' bed of literary classics. If a classic is too long to be accommodated on the screen, it is lopped off, regardless. If it is too short it is tortured out to full length. This is called screen adaptation and Hollywood has often pointed out that this is necessary and justifiable; and further that treatment is more important on the screen than subject. Just as Procrustes, that other practical-minded giant, probably argued that his famous bed rated higher than the unfortunate transient.

No doubt the boys in Hollywood are right. The movies are primarily a technique, not a literary medium. But screen technique is a modern thing and the love of a good story, movingly and excitingly told is as old as humanity. By dint of going to the movies week after week and year after year, we are slowly acquiring an awareness of how the thing is done. We recognize without analyzing it the skill and judgment with which a picture is contrived and assembled. We know montage when we see it even if we don't know it by name. We don't need to be told when a picture rises in a clear exciting beautiful line, or when it falters and stumbles and holds back. But we still think of all this in terms of dramatic narrative and are stubbornly convinced that if it isn't a good story it isn't a good picture, no matter how impressive it may be as a technical achievement. If the patient dies, what difference does it make that the operation was a complete success?

WELL the patient died with a smothered groan in "Kidnapped." The film has its exciting sequences, it is handsomely turned out and the Scottish landscape, often beautifully revealed, is alive with half the best character actors in Hollywood. But the story is so familiar and wearying that all the best camera men, scene designers, craftsmen, mounters and cutters in Hollywood couldn't give it even a mechanical illusion of life.

What happened apparently was that Robert Louis Stevenson's adventure tale was handed over to four Hollywood screen writers, who recognized at once that Stevenson's strictly celibate heroes-in-action wouldn't go on the screen. The part of the original hero, David Balfour, was important enough to be assigned to Freddie Bartholomew, but not important enough any longer to figure as the central character. So the Scottish patriot Alan Breck must be built up, and since patriotism is not enough, at any rate for a screen hero, Alan Breck must be romantically involved with a spirited and beautiful Scottish heroine. (Darryl Zanuck had exactly the type, a Hollywood ex-manicurist). Then it must have come on them with a clap that English audiences would probably be affronted at the notion of a former English sovereign grinding the faces of the Scottish peasantry; so C. Aubrey Smith was given a sizable part as an English overlord pledged to succor Scotland. By this time everything was taken care of. Pretty Arlene Whelan was in the hands of the promotion department and the Westmore Brothers, dozens of Hollywood actors were heroically mastering Scottish dialect, another great classic was ready for the screen and Robert Louis Stevenson was somewhere in the studio ash-can.

We're accustomed to this and by this time it doesn't matter much that the work of one of the world's finest and most spirited story-writers went to Hollywood and got a thorough lousy-up. Still it must be a consolation to the spirit of R.L.S., if it's still anywhere about, to realize that the only parts of the screen "Kidnapped" that survive with freshness and drama and the few fragments contributed by himself.

THERE are no "bad" movies, a film executive pointed out recently. Since every picture is a collaboration elaborately synthesised, there are only imperfect ones. Certainly the interior sets in "The First Hundred Years" were stunning, and so were the clothes worn by Virginia Bruce and Binnie Barnes. So maybe "The First Hundred Years" wasn't really a bad movie; except in spots like the bishop's egg.

"The First Hundred Years" deals with the old-fashioned problem, a modern wife's difficulties in managing marriage and a business career. The heroine (Virginia Bruce) is a New York literary agent, with a clientele made up of slightly crazed but highly successful Broadway dramatists. The husband (Robert Montgomery) designs yachts. And when he gets a \$15,000 a year job in New Bedford and wants her to go and live on his salary all her outraged womanhood rises in rebellion. So they argue and quarrel and make up for an hour and a half and then just when they are about to part for ever the heroine makes a discovery: she is going to have a baby. No, No, wait, there's a startling variation here from the accepted formula. The wife doesn't discover this in any of the ordinary ways. She finds it out by reading it in her medical report sheet, sent in by the insurance company, which must have been almost as breath-taking as coming across it in the morning paper. So off she goes in the end to New Bedford where she probably expects to find the baby under a cabbage leaf. These modern women!

THE THEATRE

BY NANCY PYPER

THE Toronto Repertory Theatre, newly organised under the direction of Melville Keay, presented "The Enchanted April" as its first offering at the Margaret Eaton Hall last week. The play is a dramatization, by Kane Campbell of Elizabeth's charming novel of the same name.

The story concerns four very different women who meet for the first time to answer the advertisement of a Mr. Briggs, who is renting his

castle in Italy for a month. The women—two married, the third an elderly, dictatorial widow, and the fourth a young charming and titled spinster—agree to go shares in the venture. A tacit agreement that no men are to be invited to their retreat is broken when, after a short time in the castle, the two husbands arrive, one on his wife's invitation, and the other, unaware of his wife's presence, to visit the single lady. Close on their heels comes the owner of the castle, a painter, who, having fallen in love with the single lady in their first brief meeting, suggests that he stay to paint her portrait. Amusing complications ensue before matters are straightened out to everyone's satisfaction.

THE leading role of "Lady Caroline" was extremely well played by Arden Keay, who definitely contrived to suggest the attractive composure of a contemplative mind, with a humor and understanding that gave it life, and a charm of voice and dignity of movement that made her always interesting to hear and watch. Murray Bonnycastle, as "Mr. Briggs," played with a genuine vitality and a delicate growth of feeling that gave life and color to his scenes with "Lady Caroline" and the widowed "Mrs. Fisher," who was beautifully played by Elsie Bernard. Miss Bernard gave a clear-cut portrait of the domineering old lady, picking her way so accurately through her various emotions that she won the audience completely. The two married ladies were played by Helen Parsons and Marion Viccars. Miss Parsons did her best with the slightly incredible character of "Mrs. Arbuthnot" and it was not altogether her fault that she was not convincing. Miss Viccars, as "Mrs. Wilkins," was excellent; though she held firmly to the humor of the part, there was understanding and pity as well, and it is



ARTHUR K. PUTLAND, whose setting of Sir Charles G. D. Roberts' "An Ode to the Canadian Confederacy" was recently given its first performance in a broadcast over the CBC national network. The work was sung by the Wesley United Choir of Fort William and was directed by the composer.

to her credit that she never once sacrificed her conception for easy ridicule.

The husbands, played by Norman McLean and Leonard Glenn, were not quite so successful. Mr. McLean played too heavily in the beginning to allow for the mellowing that came later. Mr. Glenn was lacking in the romantic charm of the lover he was supposed to be on his first appearance, which not only detracted from his character but spoiled the tragicomic effect of his wife's arrival on the scene. This important scene was saved only by the acting of Arden Keay as "Lady Caroline." The Italian house servants were effectively played by Anka Meyer-Stromfeldt and William Shelden, while Marguerite Lasserre played the small part of a clerk well.

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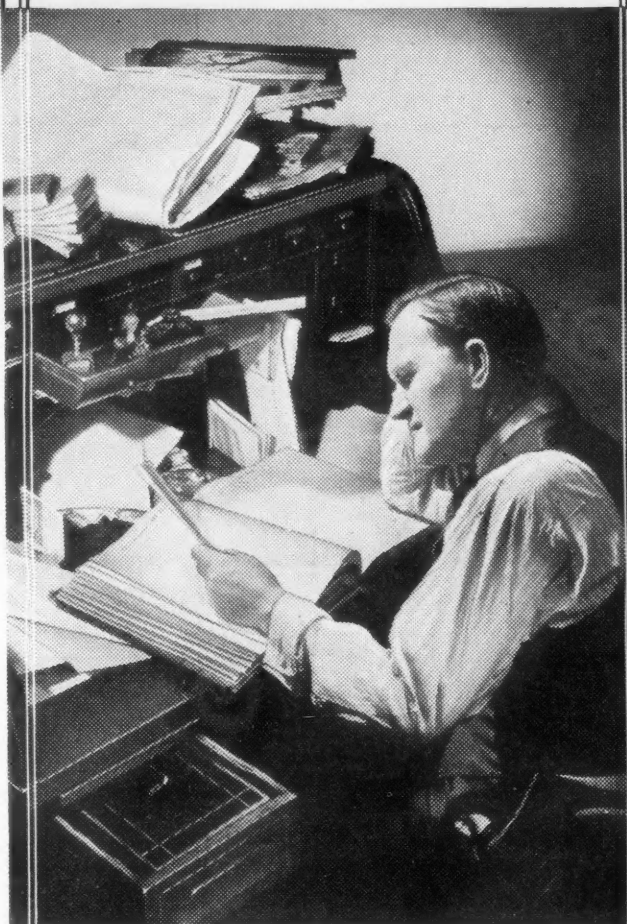
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MEET MR. GODBOUT

BY LESLIE ROBERTS

A FEW hours before these paragraphs begin to be written, a slender, sandy-haired man of no more than average height received an ovation. Its donors were a thousand citizens of *La Province de Québec*, from the banks of the Ottawa to the thithermost Gaspé and from the muskegs of Abitibi to the douce farmsteads along the Vermont border. Leading their enormous claque from a stage that was pea-soup thick with political gods and demi-gods was a portly, bald pated, eye-glassed six-footer in a double-breasted grey suit; Ernest Lapointe, Canada's Minister of Justice. Ranged beside him were other Ministers of the Crown, senators, members of Commons and Legislature, plus three score gentlemen and ten whose noses had been rubbed in something extremely unpleasant by as many Duplessis candidates not many months ago.

The milling mob in the auditorium proper tossed torn newspapers in the air, stamped its feet, clambered onto its chairs and sang the victory song of French Canada. *Il a gagné ses epaulettes*, in full-throated harmony, for, whatever else our political habits down in the deep French country may be, we can at least sing on key, and do. While all this racket went on, the slender, sandy-haired man stood amongst the microphones and waited for the din to subside. His name is Adelard Godbout and he had just been chosen Leader of the Liberal Party in Quebec by extremely vocal acclamation. To recall him to your mind's eye he is the same leader who was drubbed 79 to 11 by *M'sieu* Duplessis, current First Minister of the land of *soupe aux pois* and pungent *tabac canayen*.

THE spirit of democracy is preparing to march again in Quebec. By this statement I do not suggest, as hidebound party men might, that the Liberal party is the sole ordained repository of that spirit. Many of those who are revolted by such monstrosities as the Padlock Law are still standing on the curb, merely viewing with alarm. Others are attached to the odds-and-ends minorities which remain aloof from the Liberal Party because of something called (slightly erroneously, in all fairness to the man whose name provides the label) *Taschereauism*. Another group adheres to the abstruse, negative idealism that there is no health in any political party anyway. A great many others, the largest group of all by far, prefer to form fours and learn the rudiments of squad drill in the ranks of a reorganized Liberal party, on the logical assumption that an organized army fights with greater hope of victory than does a rabble in which every man is his own field-marshal. It was this last-named corps of dissenters from Duplessism which acclaimed Adelard Godbout as Liberal leader in the Palais Montcalm at Quebec late in the afternoon of Saturday, June the eleventh.

In doing so I imagine every delegate realized the implications present in choosing as permanent *chef* the man to whom L. A. Taschereau had tossed his mantle in haste six weeks prior to the debacle at the polls. This was a man who had served under Taschereau, not merely in the ranks but as a member of the ministry. Everyone who cheered Godbout in the Palais Montcalm knew as he cheered (because there had been ample opportunity for thought and discussion in advance) that he was giving the enemy a salient and ammunition to load his snipers' rifles, knew that the enemy would endeavor to maintain its barrage of Old Gang talk, claiming Godbout's election as proof of the "gang's" continued control of the party. Obviously, under the circumstances, the delegates must have had special reasons for choosing Godbout, because it would have been a simple matter to select instead one of the dissident Liberals of former Gouin association, or a compromise candidate, possibly one "recruited" from the party's Federal phalanx. Why, then, Godbout? Let us examine the matter.

SEVERAL names had been mentioned in advance as those of men of leadership timber. One was that of Philippe Brais, K.C., of Montreal, a brilliant advocate in his middle forties, of wide political experience, without a sign of tarnish on his record. Another was Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, possibly the most popular orator of any political shade to appear on Lower St. Lawrence hustings during the past decade and a man of recognized administrative attainments. Jean François Pouliot, M.P. for Temiscouata, possessed attractive qualifications. T. D. Bouchard of Saint Hyacinthe had led the Opposition in the Legislature since the Duplessis victory in highly doughty manner. Obviously, then, no shortage of material existed. Yet neither delegates nor "mentionees" gave serious thought to any of these candidates. By the time the envoys had assembled and enjoyed their first "fanning bees" it was common knowledge that the battle would lie between two men, Godbout and Edouard Lacroix, Liberal member at Ottawa for the county of Beauce.

Lacroix, in turn, possesses qualities which should endear him to any political group in search of a leader. He is a wealthy, self-made man. He is a Liberal member of Parliament who fought the "Old Gang" tooth and claw. He is a bonny fighter who enjoys a considerable following. Yet Lacroix withdrew his name from nomination, for the excellent reason that he knew he could not win. Why?

It has been suggested that Lacroix's abstinence was caused by the belated discovery that the convention was "packed," a view which found some credence when more than a hundred names were struck from the roll of delegates several hours before nominations for the leadership closed. The suggestion is in error. The names were those of members of various standing committees entrusted with the organization of the convention.

They wanted to vote. Lacroix held that they should not be permitted to do so. The names were struck off at Godbout's insistence.

In case those of cynical mind may be inclined to answer "Oh, yeah?" to such statements, permit me to enlarge on the attitude of the average delegate. Five of us, the allotted number, went to Quebec from the county in which I reside. We left home without instructions. Had we not been permitted to go with open minds most of us would have remained at home. On reaching Quebec we moved about with men and women from all over the province, meeting none who had not come as free men. English-speaking delegates occupied their own off-parade quarters, in which we met from time to time to discuss the progress of resolutions, plans and tactics. On no occasion was discussion held concerning the choice of a leader, other than the speculative conversation of individuals arising from their obvious interest. At no time was any member of my county's delegation approached with the request that he, or we, should vote for Godbout. LaCroix supporters, on the other hand, maintained headquarters in the Chateau Frontenac, from which they directed a leadership drive, but not a lobby in the accepted sense of the term. On the evening prior to nominations handbills were passed around announcing a meeting to discuss the leadership under the aegis of a malcontent *jeunesse* group. Looking in on the subsequent fireworks display, the itinerant delegate soon discovered that the pinwheels and roman candles had all arrived damp. Beyond this, no attempts were made to build up a fanfare for any candidate. Adelard Godbout was chosen by a free convention and, unless I miss my guess, will be the leader of a free party. There are signs in the heavens which indicate that Liberalism in Quebec has gone democratic and that it chose Godbout for exactly that reason.

SEEN against the background of recent political history an urgent and sincere reason must exist for this spontaneous swing to Godbout, a swing which saw him named leader without the necessity of a single ballot. Depend upon it, nobody associated with Liberalism in Quebec has any desire to undergo further treatments for the ailment known as Old Gangrene. The practical politician knows that the Gang charge is likely to mean votes in the ballot box for his opponents. The more idealistic thinkers reach the verge of nausea

(Continued on Next Page)

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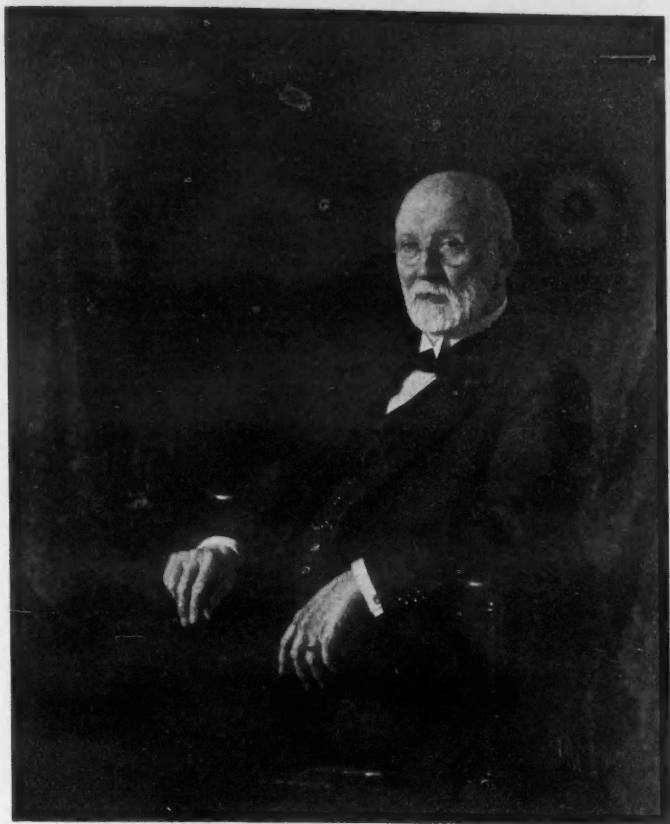
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(Continued From Page 8b)

whenever they ponder some of the things which happened in the past. Godbout was chosen to lead Quebec Liberals not because he had been a member of the Old Gang ministry, but in spite of it. These people wanted Godbout, the man—and there is every reason to believe that on this occasion the job sought the man, rather than the man the job.

The statement has been made in an earlier paragraph that the forces of democracy are forming to march again in Quebec. During the last decade, or more, of the life of the former Liberal régime, liberalism, as such, was conspicuous by its absence from the deliberations of the Government. The Government itself, in power for forty years, had become an entrenched oligarchy which nothing short of an earthquake could have moved. Then came exposure and the debacle, leaving the Party with all its fences down, an understatement if ever I have written one. The Elder Statesmen and the Divine Righters were all left for dead. Only a corporal's guard remained at the barricades. The Liberal Party was at least in solution, if not in dissolution. Strange to say, however, a political party is not destroyed by such a calamity; it is saved—saved because the debacle writes off the elements which have outlived their useful time (or worse), permitting new and virile elements to undertake the task of rebuilding on the foundations left by the cyclone, once the debris and rubble have been carted away. In this respect Maurice Duplessis may be regarded as the savior of the Liberal Party in Quebec.

TO THE best of his considerable ability the new Prime Minister is assisting the rebuilding program in other directions. His Padlock Law is a stench in the nostrils of any man who believes in the liberty of the subject, not because it proposes to suppress sedition or violence, but because it reserves the privilege of writing its own concepts of seditious activity and incitements to violence, after the fact. The public debt is mounting, as never before. Language rights have been tampered with, then hastily set back *in statu quo*. A similar statement obtains in the realm of Protestant education. Beyond these things a virulent provincialism, fantastically termed Nationalism, has been preached up and down the land, in the House and in the Premier's own press interviews. Such things being matters of current Government policy, the natural outcome is that men and women to whom freedom is something more than a vague theory, citizens who believe that the Dominion of Canada is greater than the individual province, the whole greater than the part, should cast about for an army in which to fight. It was such a group which met in Quebec on the 10th and 11th of June.

I do not suggest that the Quebec Convention represented everyone desirous of picking up the Duplessis gage. There remain such minority factions as that led by Mr. Gouin and others, the members of which still stand on the sidewalk as interested spectators. Nor am I suggesting that all those present in the Palais Montcalm were political idealists, for some of them were practical politicians of the old school, not very pure and by no means simple. Nevertheless a great number of men and women were present who subscribe to the ideology of democracy—an ideology, it should be noted, which could not have been born fruit under the so-called Old Régime—and they went to Quebec to give effect to their views. They showed it in the first hours of the Convention by the resolutions unanimously adopted. A Votes-for-Women plank was greeted with thunderous acclaim (perhaps it is necessary to have lived in Quebec these last twenty years to understand the significance of the enthusiasm which greeted this proposal). Sectionalism and provincialism were denounced as enthusiastically. A reorganization of the system of education was demanded. Liberty of Conscience, Liberty of Speech, Liberty of the Press were nailed down fast as key planks. Perhaps the entire purpose of those assembled could have been expressed as easily in one brief resolution which would have said: "Let's get down to democratic principles, the sooner the better."

This was a convention of young citizens, a majority of those pres-

ent being men and women in the thirties and early forties. It went to work as soon as the opening gun had been fired and it worked through to the closing hours of the second day. Its only social event was an hour of relaxation provided at a local club after the first day's work ended at midnight. The majority retired to their hotels instead to refresh themselves for the morrow with sleep. With the exception of speeches delivered by Federal Cabinet Ministers while the Resolutions Committee was preparing its report, no organized histrionics, no platform ceremonial, no demonstrations were staged. This was a working, if talkative, convention. It worked with a specific purpose and as soon as its work was done it dissolved and went home. Possibly the fact that every delegate was footing his own bills may have had something to do with the expedition of the business of the congress. Whatever the reason, it moved.

These things being so, how is the choice of a former Taschereau Minister explained? Let us examine the record and personality of Adelard Godbout briefly.

The man is young, cultured, intelligent. His background is agricultural in the modern and scientific sense. Prior to entering politics he was a professor in one of the great agricultural colleges, in which capacity he was recognized, not merely in Quebec but throughout the Dominion, as an authority in matters pertaining to the lot of the *cultivateur*. He remains a farmer, in the practical, workaday sense. These are not poor qualifications for political preferment in a province in which prosperity still depends upon the stage of farm affairs. He is a zealot—and the democracies like zealots. Although he served briefly as Minister of Agriculture in the former Government, no taint has ever been associated with his name. He has a pleasing appearance, a good platform manner. The fact that he wanted the leadership only if the convention wanted him and proved it by an overwhelming vote of confidence did his cause no harm. Neither did his refusal to solicit votes for himself, nor to allow others to do so in his behalf. He has charm and that indefinable something perhaps most handily described as magnetism. But, beyond every consideration, he was chosen because those present believed him to be the one man in view to lead a reconstructed party on a platform which, whatever faults it may have, is at least democratic and in tune with our times. Godbout is leader of Quebec's Liberal party today because those who went to the Palais Montcalm regard him as a Liberal as well as a Liberal.

LET me commend to your attention the Quebec concept of what a political convention should be. It bubbles with excitement. Its delegates are at once voluble and volatile. The rank and file member is in no wise reluctant to leap to his feet and outline his opinion on any subject, but with a lack of rancor which might well be copied in sister provinces. Hereabouts the popular attack is the rapier thrust, not the haymaker swing of a bludgeon. Often the vanquished is as pleased with the turn of an opponent's phrase as is the victor himself, for the true Canadian loves oratory, that of others as well as his own. We Saxons are not so adroit in our speech. Consequently we indulge in less subtle tactics, with the result that scars often remain. Not so in Quebec. Here every man is his own orator and is ready to prove it at the drop of a verb. In a convention, therefore, he is always prepared to spring to his feet and express his opinions from the floor, the whole with suitable gestures and inflections. Ninety per cent of those present in the Palais were speakers to compare favorably with the Cabinet Ministers on the platform and many of them did, expounding the views of Bonaventure, Bagot and Beauce with the high-geared rhetoric of which only the French-speaking Canadian is capable. And so, from this conclave of men of a few million words, the figure of Adelard Godbout emerges as Chief of the Liberals along the Lower Saint Lawrence. A long road lies ahead. Perhaps some of the malcontents will be slow in returning to the fold. Possibly Lacroix will join the rebels. Nevertheless I suspect the gentleman of containing the ingredients of ultimate victory in his person. *Voilà!*

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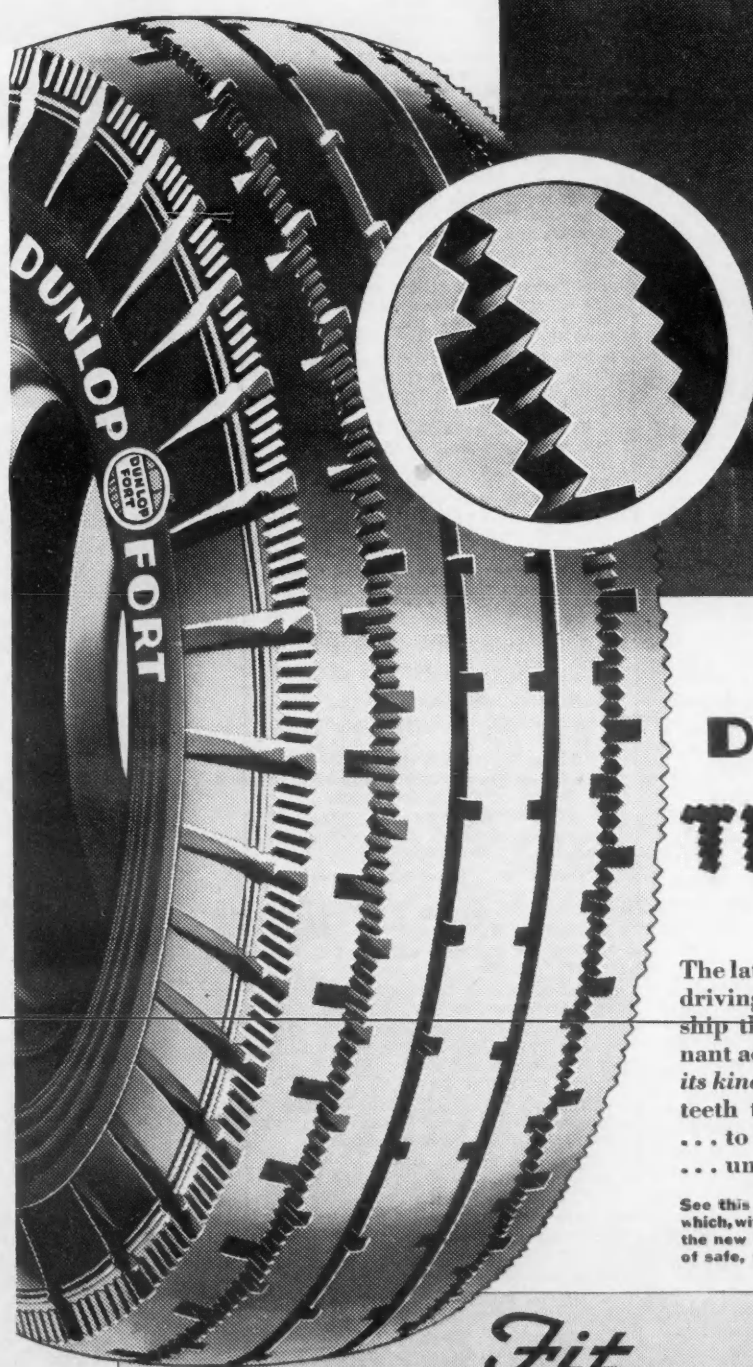
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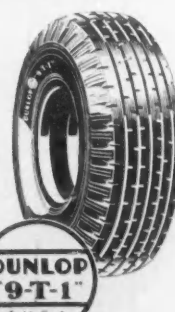
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The business of commercial banking is something to be considered by itself, apart from central banking.

A commercial bank takes deposits. There are two kinds of them. For convenience, call them "savings" and "current". Say you are a workman, or a farmer. After you've paid your living costs out of your wage, or out of the proceeds of your crop, you have some dollars left over. Because you do not want to spend them at once you deposit them in a savings account.

That is a savings deposit. As distinguished from this is the "current" account. Say you are a merchant. You have expenses to meet day by day and therefore always carry a balance in an account against which you issue cheques for your business needs.

That is a current account. Let us say you have \$100 in that account and you need \$1,000 to meet some bills. You borrow it from the bank.

You give the manager your note and he places \$1,000 to your credit as a deposit in your

current account. Immediately your balance goes up to \$1,100—\$1,000 of it being derived directly from a loan.

It is unlike a savings deposit in this respect: You intend to spend it at once. You immediately issue cheques against it. You borrowed the money for business purposes, prepared to pay interest because the transaction was a profitable one to you. Soon most of the thousand has been paid out.

For most of the rest of the term of the loan your deposit is at its lowest. Then, before your note is due, you gather money to repay. Up goes your deposit to its peak again.

Then you repay. Your deposit abruptly drops back to say your original \$100—plus the profit you have made, by the use of the borrowed money.

No matter whether bank deposits are savings or current, your bank must keep on hand cash reserves adequate to meet any demands from day to day.

When its loans are increased, not only is more cash paid out—as was the case with your \$1,000 loan; but your bank's cash reserves also become lower in proportion to total deposits.

A bank must not unduly expand its lending operations, for then its cash will fall below the proportion which experience has shown to be necessary to meet the day-to-day demands of depositors. This very fact serves as an automatic check against excessive lending.

Your bank cannot know just when you will walk in to withdraw your deposit—but it must be ready to pay you, in full, in cash, when you do turn up.

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BROADWAY THEATRE

BY JOHN E. WEBBER

BROADWAY has rung down the curtain for 1937-8 with two highly-bred musical offerings to wit:—"I Married An Angel," adapted from the play by John Vaszary, by Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart; and "Two Bouquets," a Victorian operetta brought over from London by Marc Connelly after a year's successful run there. Both are set for summer runs and, in the air-conditioned theatres that will house them, should provide refreshing entertainment to summer visitors.

"I Married An Angel" is easily the best musical comedy in a decade. That may not be high praise but, in these days of poverty in this field it is a pleasure to praise at all. Two of its song hits are already being whistled on the streets. It has a skit on Roxy Music Hall that is worth going miles to see and hear. It has for the angel of the title a new-comer to Broadway, Vera Zorina, a gift from heaven in beauty, acting and voice, in an enchanting performance. An "angel" in her own right, she has little need of the wings so naively lost on her bridal night. And the story is a pretty fable. One of those idealistic bachelors will be satisfied with nothing short of an angel. And so, in a prankish mood, heaven sends him one, wings and all. But angels, he soon finds, may be inconvenient as wives. The heavenly honesty of this one almost ruins his banking career, her social candor his domestic life. What wives need, the story would suggest, is tact, feminine coquetry and a gift for amiable social dishonesty. When angels from heaven learn these things, as this one did, all is well. Denis King, as the comic opera husband of the heavenly spouse, is excellent and heads an all-round excellent cast. Jo Melziner has designed some highly imaginative and beautiful sets for the play and Mr. Wiman has done a grand job of directing and producing.

"THE Two Bouquets," which must have been gathered in some old fashioned English garden, has caught the critics in a dilemma. And it will probably leave audiences in a like dilemma. For the answer to its reception depends on just how much charm—and Victorian charm at that—one can take. Some of the critics, it seems, can take a lot and like it. Others ask for it in smaller doses. One or two, finding its charm tiresome, tossed "The Two Bouquets" out of the window. Thus for "London's most charming play" and Marc Connelly's charming rendering of it for the New York stage. In London, as already noted, it ran for a full year and one can easily understand why. There it is close to English gardens, close to audiences who are quite shameless of charm because less sensitive to what is required of sophisticated (?) modern tastes. It will find audiences here too, (and has) who, for the same reason will take it to their bosoms.

For this little Victorian operetta is all charm and, it must be confessed, all English. As English, for instance, as Jane Austin or "Pomander Walk." It reaches back into a past, moreover, when maidens were still modest, wore bustles and swooned at the mention of marriage, and bashful swains made their approaches with bouquets and verse. Two of these verse-concealing bouquets become crossed in delivery by a careless cupid's messenger and the little operetta is the gentle story of the complications that follow. It is all as simple as any Victorian love story, and all turned to gentle, delightful burlesque.

The music goes back to a past of "Offenbach, Gounod and Balfe" and is said to be the work of twenty composers of that period. However, as none of the numbers is credited, we will have to await the arrival of the Chief of Clan MacKellan for further identification. The lyrics are delightful, the lines bright, the costumes colorful and the frequent tableaux as pretty as any we have seen on the stage.

Of the season's other offerings there still remain for possible summer showing:

"Bachelor Born," heretofore "The Housemaster," the most amusing comedy of the season.

"I'd Rather Be Right," spoofing the New Deal administration with George M. Cohan as F.D.R. in person.

"On Borrowed Time," a delightful fantasy in which Death is chased up a tree.

"Our Town," a beautiful rendering of small town life and Pulitzer prize winner for the season.

"Pins and Needles," the ILGWU musical revue still waiting for Mr. "Mitch" Hepburn.

"Room Service," the Abbott comedy still going strong.

"Shadow and Substance," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke in the finest play of the season and the critics' choice among imported plays.

"Susan and God," with Gertrude Lawrence still the zealous convert in Rachel Crothers' merry satire.

"The Circle," in successful revival with Grace George and Tallulah Bankhead in leading roles.

"The Women," completing its second year and no sign of wear.

"Tobacco Road," in its apparently never-ending run.

"What a Life," a new Abbott comedy and as funny as the others.

"Whiteoaks," Mazo de la Roche's fine play turned to a substantial success.

"You Can't Take It With You," the Pulitzer prize winner of last year and one of the funniest American comedies ever written.

COMING EVENTS

CAROLA GOYA, the Spanish dancer whose incomparable interpretations of the colorful dances from the Iberian peninsula have made her world famous, is to be the guest artist at next Thursday's Promenade Symphony Concert, directed by Reginald Stewart, at the University of Toronto



CAROLA GOYA, noted Spanish dancer who will be the guest artist at the Promenade Symphony Concert in the Varsity Arena, Thursday, June 23.

Arena. Senorita Goya has but recently returned from an extensive tour of South America.

This brilliant young dance mime, who has been acclaimed all over the world as an artist of rare attainments, captures in her interpretations a true essence of their native qualities both through her presentation and through the wonderful costumes that she wears. Besides the dances that have long been a part of Spanish life, she has contrived interpretations for the works of modern Spanish composers, and among these that she will present next Thursday are da Falla, Granados and Albeniz.

Senorita Goya's presentation will occupy the entire second half of the program, while the first part of the evening's concert will be devoted to orchestral works conducted by Reginald Stewart. It will include Bach's Prelude in E Major in an arrangement by Frank Blachford and Tschalkowsky's Overture—Romeo and Juliet. Festivals, from Debussy's Nocturne, and Symphony No. 1 by William Boyce will also be performed in this part of the evening. Mr. Stewart will be heard as a concert pianist in Schumann's Toccata in G Major.

Among the works that Carola Goya will dance to are Dances Nos. One and Two from da Falla's "La Vida Breve," Mariposa, a tango by Albeniz, and "Malaguena Gitanilla" by Retana. All these are her own interpretations.



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MUSICAL EVENTS

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE Promenade Symphony Orchestra is still maintaining its wide public appeal not only by its own performances but by the admirable quality of its guest artists. Last week it presented a new coloratura soprano, Grace Panvini, a New York girl of Italian parentage. She is but 22, very petite and dainty, a mere slip of a girl. I wondered whether her voice was large enough for Varsity Arena, but the applause from distant parts of the vast auditorium seemed to indicate that it was carrying well—as very high voices sometimes do. While her style is still immature she is a most promising and magnetic singer.

At present her lower tones lack substance, but when she rises to higher flights, her tones become increasingly lovely, produced with flawless purity and ease, and ineffably sweet and true. Her diction and phrasing are also piquant and tasteful in a very rare degree. Her only number with orchestra was Rossini's "Uno Voce Poco Fa," a test aria for all singers of her type. Though her lower notes were uninteresting, she executed trills, roulades and runs with bird-like freedom. In her later songs she had the co-operation of that gifted accompanist Gwendolyn Williams, and was even more delightful.

The orchestra was in admirable form, and Mr. Stewart in his most buoyant and efficient mood. For the Beethoven Fifth Symphony, previously announced, Tchaikovsky's Fourth was substituted; and personally I could desire a long release from that particular work. It has attractive themes, and the Andantino and pizzicato Scherzo are charming, but the first movement seems long, though it is really not so, because it is so empty and noisy, and the same may be said of the final movement. The rendering was so efficient and brilliant in attack that no complaint could be made on that score, but the symphony itself is for the most part blatant.

My program in the previous week had announced that three dances from Smetana's "The Battered Bride" would be played, which I was pleased to learn was a typographical error. They were rendered by Mr. Stewart with enchanting verve, and the same must be said of the presentation of Chaorier's colorful "Rhapsodie Espana." The most important orchestral offering was the Love-Death music from Wagner's "Tristan," and while there seemed to be a lack of intensity in the interpretation the total quality of the orchestra was excellent.

ARTHUR K. Putland of Fort William, one of the ablest of Canadian choral directors, recently composed a choral and instrumental setting of Sir Charles Roberts' "Ode for the Canadian Confederacy" to which he has successfully endeavored to impart virile national feeling. Mr. Putland is Director of Music for the Public Schools of Fort William, and also Choirmaster of Wesley United Church, where he has built up a singing unit of wide celebrity. On several occasions in recent years it has been heard over radio, and on Sunday sang Mr. Putland's new work, organ being used in lieu of orchestra, on the national network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The overture in sonata form is built around the opening bars of "O Canada." The vocal setting includes three impressive choruses, "Awake, Awake, my country," "Doubt not, nor dread, the Greatness of thy fate," and "O Strong Hearts." Solo parts were sung by Cecil J. Forest, baritone, and Ruth Clement Coburn, soprano. It is to be hoped that the cantata will be sung by other choral organizations in this country and arrangements are under way for its presentation with the Duluth Symphony Orchestra next autumn.

THE Royal College of Organists, London, announces that the following candidates, having passed examinations held at the Toronto Conservatory of Music last January, have been awarded the Diploma of Association: L. E. Hill, Guelph, Canada; E. A. Hovdeaven, Springfield, Ohio.

THE 25th anniversary of the association of Otto James, A.R.C.O., as organist and choirmaster, with the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, was celebrated on June 12, by elaborate choral services, in which former members of the choir to the number of 120 participated. Originally Mr. James came to Canada from Wolverhampton, England, to become choirmaster of St. Andrew's Church, Kingston. He was subsequently at Trinity Church, Galt, and at St. John's Church, Providence, R.I. From Providence he came to the Church of the Redeemer in 1913, and has played an active part in the improvement of church music in Canada which has taken place in recent

years. Works rendered at both services by the massed body of choristers were Stanford's "Te Deum"; Handel's "Hallelujah" and "Holy Art Thou"; Haydn's "The Heavens Are Telling" and Rachmaninoff's "To Thee O Lord."

THE annual closing concert of the Hambourg Conservatory took place recently at the assembly hall of Jarvis St. Collegiate Institute. Twenty-three students, junior and senior, contributed to the program. As in the past, the instrumental numbers were the more important from the standpoint of excellence. There were two distinguished ensemble numbers. Popper's "Requiem," performed as a cello trio by Charles Mathe, Margaret Bennett and Glen Morley, members of Boris Ham-morley's ensemble class, was particularly fine in tone and expression. An ensemble of eight violin pupils of Tascha Pail, headed by the gifted Nora Gibson, gave three charming numbers with commendable skill. An outstanding performance was that of a very promising young violinist, Harvey Seigal (Maurice Solway) in the first movement of Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole." In the piano numbers young pupils of Mrs. Boris Hambourg and Harold Brown, showed commendable efficiency. Among the vocalists, Gordon Brooks (Doul Bai) was excellent in voice and style, and other contributions were made by pupils of Cesar Borre and Madame Ruth Cross.

TO COUNTLESS radio listeners, cessation of Rex Battle's programs from the Royal York Hotel, which have been heard almost daily since 1929, will be a matter of great regret. Mr. Battle is giving up his connection with the hotel and will shortly leave for New York, where he will spend some time coaching with his friend Moritz Rosenthal, with a view to becoming a concert pianist. His brilliance, taste and enthusiasm, in what for many musicians would be a dreary routine,



EUGENE LIST, brilliant young American pianist who makes his Toronto debut on February 3 at Massey Hall. He is one of the featured artists of the Celebrity Concert Series.

have won him the admiration of everyone. Mr. Battle, a native of London, England, was educated in that capital and Milan, and in childhood was a prodigy who toured Australia and Southern India. As a youth he played on several occasions for King Edward and Queen Alexandra. Since coming to America twenty years ago he has been associated with famous hotels in New York, Montreal, and Toronto, always presenting the higher order of music. His retirement was the occasion of several social functions and handsome presentations.

COMING EVENTS

THE Theatre of Action, winners of the 1938 Central Ontario Drama Festival opens its Annual Summer School on June 13th and under a brilliant faculty offers courses, advanced and elementary, in all those things which go to train the beginner as well as to polish the more experienced trouper. Acting, voice culture, body movement, make-up, and

stage-craft, together with a special Directors' Seminar are provided this year, which is, by the way, the Theatre's fourth year. The Directors' Seminar is for all those who are directing groups or who have an urge that way.

Paul Mann and Hazel Okilman head the faculty. Paul Mann is a brilliant young master of stage technique with an enviable record of success in New York to his credit. That Paul Mann is a member of the Group Theatre Studio, which Theatre has given such people as Franchot Tone and Francis Farmer to stage and screen, should be attractive enough to prospective students of this Summer School. Hazel Okilman, a product of Queen's University, has had a fine grounding in matters theatrical including stage experience culminating in an instructorship of one of New York's largest dramatic groups. Other members of the Theatre of Action's Summer School of 1938 will be Thelma Mannheim, Mrs. W. J. Addison, Eric Aldwinckle, Natan Petroff and Sydney Newman.

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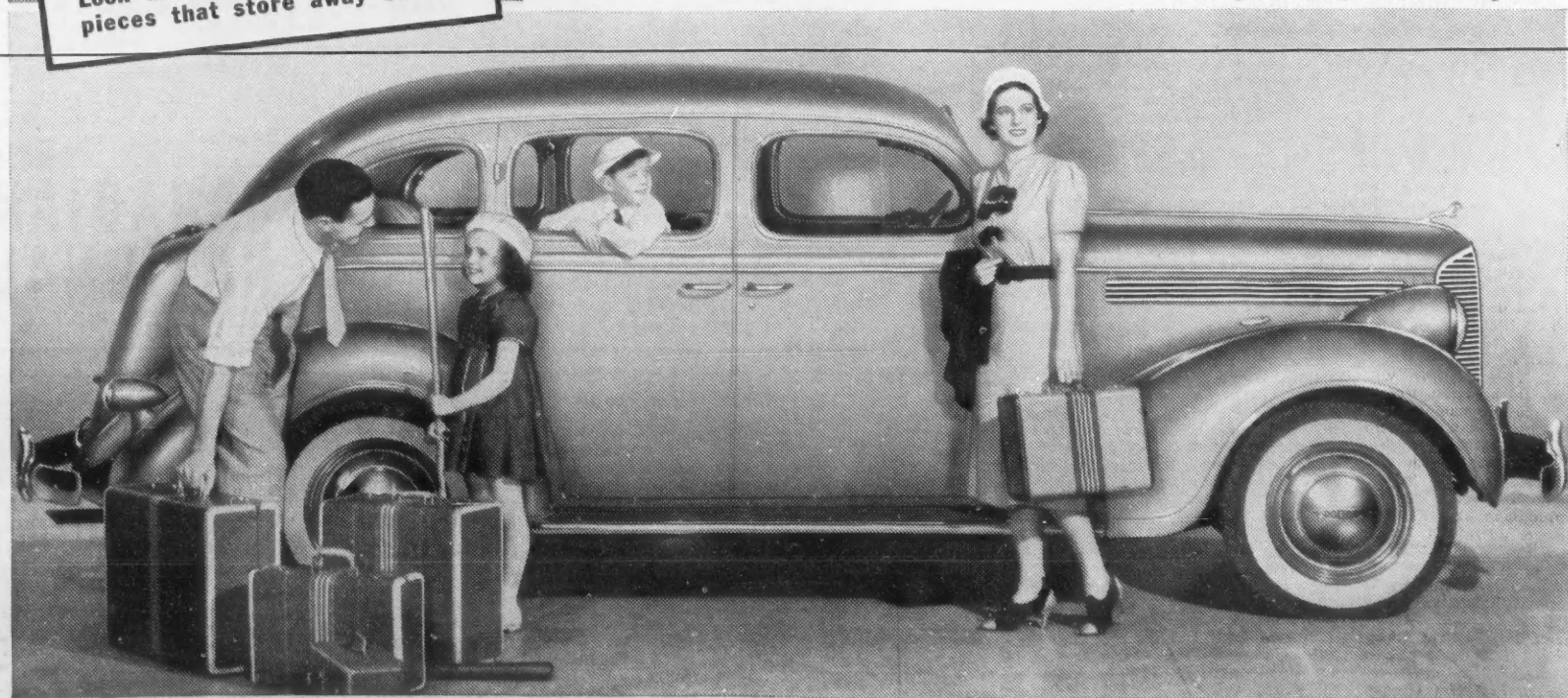
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HE IS AN ARTIST but he is also one of the continent's most famous dance band leaders. Luigi Romanelli of the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, who this year celebrated his twentieth anniversary, put the first dance band on the air in Canada and today "first" still describes his music. He is one of the few musicians in the world who owns an original Stradivarius violin and he ranks among the world's leading music makers.

WORLD OF ART

BY GRAHAM MCINNES

FOUNDED three years ago, in response to a growing need, the Maritime Art Association has flourished perhaps more successfully in so short a time than any art body in the Dominion. Two weeks ago, the third annual meeting was held at Charlottetown, and was attended by delegates from seventeen organizations representing over 200 members. Of the various reports received, the most interesting came from Halifax, St. Andrews and Prince Edward Island. At Halifax, Dalhousie and the College of Art have co-operated in presenting very successful exhibitions at the Lord Nelson Hotel. At St. Andrews a women's group has started classes for 250 children. In Prince Edward Island, the local committee hit on the bright idea of purchasing films on art processes, and after showing them among their members, turned them over to the public library for circulation throughout the province.

Most of the exhibitions which were held by the Association—with the exception of some local work—were made available through the facilities of the National Gallery. It is perhaps worth noting that in this connection the Gallery shows a spirit that is truly worthy of any institution which lays claim to being a national body. Instead of limiting itself to the collecting of old masters (though its

permanent collection is, by the way, the finest in Canada) the Gallery actively encourages contemporary art and artists, and enables people in scattered or remote communities to see and appreciate works of art, both in the original and through reproductions. That the Maritime Art Association has proved so vigorous a body is due no less to the help and co-operation of the National Gallery than to the enthusiasm of its members.

ART lovers throughout the Dominion will be interested to learn that Canadian art is once again to be shown in London this fall, and in greater strength than on any occasion since the Wembley Exhibition of 1924-25. The showing opens in the Tate Gallery on October 14th, and is to be called "A Century of Canadian Art." Starting with Kane and Kriehoff, it will trace the development of our art up to contemporary times, and will be the largest, most comprehensive and most representative showing ever assembled. The exhibition will probably be on view for about two months; and it is somehow fitting that the art of a young and vigorous country should be hung in the Tate, which is particularly noted for its magnificent collection of nineteenth and twentieth century French art.

MARIA'S REVENGE

BY B. K. SANDWELL

WHEN Louis Hémon was killed in a railway accident near Chapleau twenty-two years ago it is doubtful if there were three hundred people in Canada to whom his name had any significance whatever, and two hundred and fifty of those would be the persons with whom he had had direct relations in Montreal and in the Lake St. John country. Today every literate Canadian knows his name and something of his achievement, and hundreds of thousands of them, of both the French and English tongues, have read his literary masterpiece—a statement which cannot be made concerning any other work of literature on a Canadian theme. This month a monument was unveiled at Chapleau to the man whose remains when brought there in 1916 seemed of no more significance than those of any other lumber-jack or farmer's help who might have had the bad luck to be in a railway accident; and the critics and creators of literature on two continents were well represented at the ceremony.

FEW English-speaking Canadians, we suspect, are aware that in French Canada there has long been a sharp difference of opinion concerning the merits, from a purely Canadian point of view, of that eminently successful novel, the "Maria Chapdelaine" of Louis Hémon. The book has its ardent admirers among the race concerning whom it was written, but there are also those who are decidedly not its admirers. Since the rest of the world has accepted it with such unanimity, it seems necessary to seek for a reason for the reserve with which it is regarded by some French Canadians. And one reason suggests itself rather readily; disappointment, on nationalist grounds that the chief literary work of art of French Canada was not written by a French Canadian. But in any case, whether that be the explanation or not, there has certainly been sufficient hostility shown towards "Maria Chapdelaine" by certain Quebec critics to justify Dr. Louvigny de Montigny in giving to his just published volume a title which may be roughly translated "The Revenge of Maria Chapdelaine." The book is, however, considerably more than a mere demolition of the case against the Hémon

novel, being indeed a sort of rapid history of everything that has happened to that work from the time when it was first conceived in its author's mind; and it will be an indispensable addition to any self-respecting collection of "Hémoniana."

IT IS conceivable that if it had not been for Dr. de Montigny, the now world famous novel would never have been anything but a forgotten serial published in a few dozen instalments at the bottom of a page of the *Paris Temps*. For no critic, in France or anywhere else, dreams of criticizing a work of fiction which has not been published in a volume; and "Maria Chapdelaine," which appeared serially at the beginning of 1914, might never have been published in volume if it had not been for the insistence of that very discerning critic whose official post is that of Translator to the Senate at Ottawa. No book publication had been started or even contemplated

when Dr. de Montigny in 1916 succeeded in persuading his friend, Mr. J. A. LeFebvre, owner of a Montreal printing establishment, to risk a few hundred dollars on a Canadian edition. The author was already dead, but his father consented to this publication on condition that 300 copies should be sent to Paris to meet the French demand. But the 300 copies, owing to war time conditions, were never sent, and in 1921 an important French house got out the first European edition, at which time the Montreal edition, although quite modest in size, was still largely inactive on the shelves of the book-sellers of the Quebec province. This Paris edition has long since exceeded 1,000,000 copies. It is doubtful whether this edition would have ever appeared if it had not been for the fact that Charles le Goffic, president of an important French literary society, had received a copy of the Canadian edition and had publicly and vigorously expressed his astonishment that a work of such perfection of form and purity of feeling had been ignored in France for so many years. But by this time these qualities had also attracted the attention of a number of English speaking Canadians, and in 1921, owing to some peculiarity of the copyright situation, there appeared in Canada two Eng-

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lish versions, one by Sir Andrew Macphail, published by himself, and one by W. H. Blake, published by Macmillan.

The careless enthusiasm of journalists has led to the identification of practically all the Hémon characters with certain living or deceased persons of the Lake St. John district—identification which poor Hémon in his tomb could not repudiate as readily as Miss Mazo de la Roche has been able to do in the case of some of her Jalna characters. Dr. de Montigny, with a perfect knowledge both of the novel and of the population of Lake St. John, sweeps away all of these identifications in a few

satirical pages. These are not matters of great literary importance, for anybody with good literary judgment knows that a successful character creation in a novel is never a mere photographic copy of a single living individual. Much more significant is the account of the various charges which have been brought against the novel by its Canadian non-admirers, and the refutation of them, one after another, by citations from the book and by the authority of the most eminent living critics of France. Dr. de Montigny has performed a very useful task, but he need not think that the enemies of "Maria" will be silent just because they are wrong.

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PEOPLE • TRAVEL • FASHION • HOMES • LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 18, 1938

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THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

WHILE preparations for war and annexation raged around it, the ancient kingdom of Hungary has been keeping its mind thoroughly occupied with other things. On June 1st, the culmination of one of the most spectacular religious pageants of modern times brought people from all over the world to the banks of the Danube.

St. Stephen was Hungary's first King and Saint. Nine hundred years ago he was converted to Catholicism and when he died they canonized him and embalmed his right hand. This somewhat gruesome relic is deeply venerated and carried round the ancient coronation town of Buda on Stephen's birthday each year. Last week it left Buda for the first time and was taken in a gilded train to the ancient coronation town of Szekesfeheroar. On top of the engine was a gilt angel three yards high. A special car with glass walls surmounted by four angels and a replica of the crown of Hungary carried the Hand on view in its own case, and a high church dignitary and two crown guards. One of these must keep his eyes perpetually on the relic, never allowing his glance to wander. Presumably they took turns. The train was met by a solemn assembly including the Papal nuncio, all the Hungarian Bishops, and twenty-seven foreign Archbishops. The Hapsburg Archduke Joseph and his Hussars led it to the Church where the body of Hungary's greatest Bishop had been brought to a new sepulchre. Exhibitions of antique furniture, pictures, dresses and gold and silver work belonging to aristocratic families who own castles in the country were opened to entertain the less religious-minded, who will also benefit by Hungary's Holy Year. Now there's a less destructive way to spend the time than in building bombs.

IN A London newspaper one hundred years ago, dated May 28th, 1838, the following descriptive paragraphs appeared. Could patriotism be more daintily expressed?

"The illuminations in celebration of the Queen's birthday on Thursday were of a most brilliant description. The club houses and the theatres were very splendid, and Her Majesty's tradesmen vied with each other in the most fanciful display of variegated lamps and gas illuminations."

"Amongst the various demonstrations of respect was one at Grove's fish shop, where the letters composing the name of Victoria were exhibited in the shop front by red mullets, and the Order of the Garter in smelts. A stupendous codfish and a cock salmon for the first time undertook the parts of the lion and the unicorn."

It isn't every Queen who rates the Order of the Garter in smelts. Hail to thee blythe Garter! Smelt thou never wilt.

A FEW weeks ago Mr. Samuel Goldwyn is reported to have said, "It used to be that . . . one picture of a double feature would be bad, now you got to expect both of them will be terrible. The American picture industry better do something, and do it soon."

One of the "somethings" is apparently an attempt to make up for the shortage of new pictures by a disguised revival of old ones. The demands of double bill programs are heavy.

We saw a re-issue of a 1932 picture last night and it was quite an experience. We wish you had been there. The picture was called "The Greeks Had a Word For It" six years ago and you have had splendid opportunities of getting tired of the expression since. It stars Ina Claire, Joan Blondell and Madge Evans and this time it is called "Three Broadway Girls."

It is well worth seeing in its new incarnation if only to observe the amazing changes in our ideas of graceful scenes, and the more gratifying alterations in women's appearance.

It was originally, I believe, a decidedly raised eyebrow department picture. Its occasionally hilarious plot concerns the fortunes and misfortunes

of three young women who live by their wits on their takings from men, for value received we are led to understand, tut, tut. It wouldn't shock today's up-to-date deaconess, nor greatly interest today's baby sister. Gold diggers, humph!

It is the clothes, the vamping technique and the beauty parlor tricks that will fascinate you. How these can have become so outmoded in six short years is incredible. All the girls have finely crimped and fuzzy "bobbed" hair which they touch and arrange over their cheeks coquettishly while using the bent head, covered eye approach. Joan Blondell can still trip clumsily, but six years ago she could fall down with all the grace of a fat man on roller skates for the first time. All the clothes are designed to aggravate a circular hip-line, and cut in under in that way we thought we had been avoiding for decades. The chic for which the insolently gay, lovely straight-backed, small-headed Ina Claire is now celebrated must have had an off-season in 1932. Or did we really think that chic in those days? Goodness, it's possible we did.

For the rest you will enjoy the scene in which Miss Claire in her wedding garments stops to reconsider the fatal step that is about to separate her from her friends. You will enjoy it as much as you are intended to enjoy anything at the movies. As much as Snow White, but in a quite different way.

A FRIEND of ours was talking over changes in the Antipodes with a friend of his from Australia as they drove out of town. It seems that in a part of Australia they both know well a great many extra rabbit fences had to be constructed lately. There are an Australian specialty in districts where the rabbit is a plague.

As they drove into the country the Australian admired the effect of our zig-zag black fences against the green of the fields.

"Those are typical of Ontario, snake fences made of split cedar," said our friend.

The Australian looked thoughtful. After a pause "But are your snakes really so stupid?" she asked.

SOME \$50,000,000 worth of Chinese silver coins have reached London en route to the United States. China is sending out her silver to replace it by gold.

There are roughly forty million coins, of fifty different dates and denominations. Many of them have been lying for hundreds of years in the Chinese equivalent for the French sock, which we suppose is up Chinese sleeves. Anyhow they have been in the treasuries of mandarins and provincial governors for centuries. They reached London in baskets woven from rushes which lends them a more romantic air than the usual Western packing case. London gave up trying to melt them down into bars and has decided to ship them as they are. We'd like one of the nice strong baskets.

IT HAS been a blouse year because it has been a suit spring. And some of the best blouses we've seen have bloomed late. These, so our researches tell us are imported and confined to an uptown shop of distinction, where you can get them in white and about half a dozen colors for under five dollars. They are completely tailored and not for those who like fluff. The material is a matt-finished silk jersey, called "glove-silk" though that conveys nothing of its texture, and it's probably an acetate, and all the better for it. Remember how your white "silk" jersey bathing suit lasted, and came up smiling from repeated immersion? These have the same quality on a finer loom. There's a tailored shirt-collar, a slit pocket on the chest, short sleeves, back yoke, and adequate length to blouse a bit over your skirt band or slacks. They're smart enough for luncheon at Government House—you increase their formality at will by the simple addition of a handsome brooch or clip.



A CHARMING PORTRAIT STUDY of Miss Jean Workman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Workman of Ottawa, and a popular member of the younger set in the Capital. —Photograph by Karib, Ottawa.

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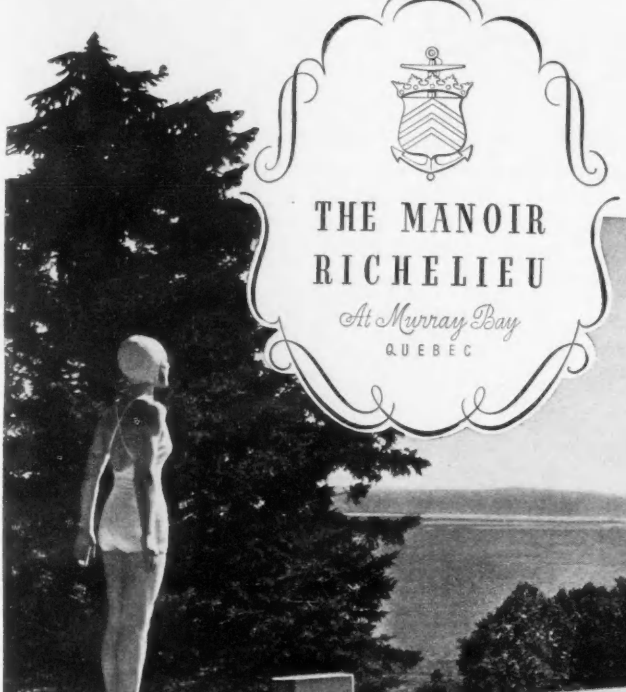
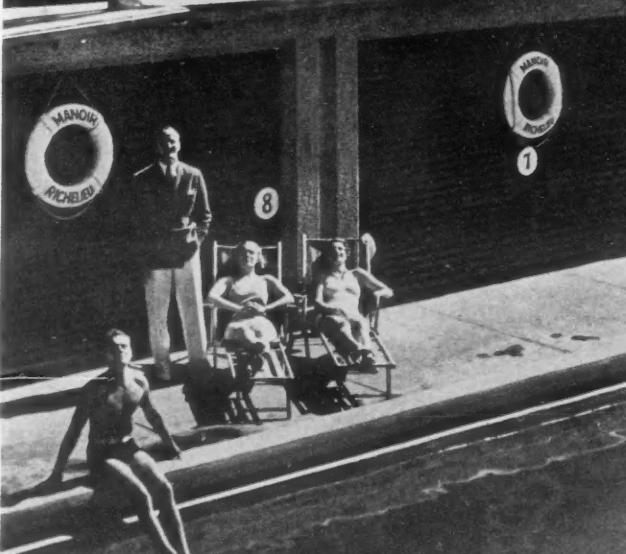
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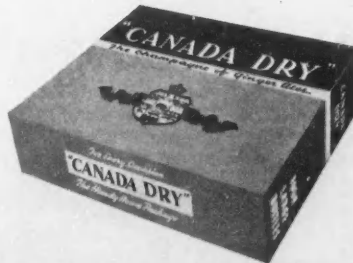
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LONDON SOCIETY

BY MARY GOLDIE

I WAS present recently at a small party given by Major and Mrs. G. H. A. MacMillan at their home in Chester Square, before they went on to attend the Evening Presentation Party at Buckingham Palace. Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Neil Ritchie, who also attended the Presentation Party, were guests of Major and Mrs. MacMillan while they were in London from Aldershot. Mr. and Mrs. Blythe Maxwell of Montreal were also at the small gathering, before sailing for Canada. They spent some weeks travelling on the Continent before coming to England. While here they were week-end guests of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Ritchie at Aldershot. Mr. Maxwell will visit the Empire Exhibition in Glasgow before joining "The Duchess of Richmond" at Greenock, while Mrs. Maxwell and her sister, Miss Barbara Ballantyne, who has been studying dancing in London for some months, will go on board at Liverpool. Mrs. Neil Ritchie's mother, Mrs. J. A. Minnes of Montreal, is arriving in England to visit her daughter in Aldershot for some time.

Miss Stephanie Seagram, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Seagram of Waterloo, Ontario, has arrived in London from New Zealand. She spent the winter as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Myers (Mrs. Myers was formerly Miss Margaret Pirie of Kitchener) at their home in Auckland, New Zealand. Miss Seagram travelled to London by way of Bali and Singapore and after a short trip through England, will sail for Canada.



MRS. J. FRANCIS LEDDY, of Saskatoon, Sask., the former Miss Kathleen White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. White. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Leddy. During Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Leddy's honeymoon abroad, Mr. Leddy will receive his Ph.D. degree at Oxford, England, where he attended as Rhodes scholar.

—Photograph by Charnbury.

for some time, is doing work for the B.B.C.

Members of the Canadian Club of Glasgow were addressed by Mr. F. C. Nunnick, manager of the Extension and Publicity Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Mr. Nunnick is in attendance at the Empire Exhibition. He was accompanied at the luncheon by his daughter. Two "Mounties" from the Canadian Pavilion were also present. In the Canadian Pavilion at the Exhibition there is a large map of Canada on copper which is drawing large crowds and causing a great deal of interest.

A BLOCK of Laurentian marble is to be laid by the Hon. Vincent Massey, its donor, at the end of this month, as the foundation stone of a gymnasium of a Boy's Club in South East London. Mr. Massey, in speaking to a gathering not long ago, said how very sad it was that so many of the beautiful old buildings of London were being demolished to make space for the erection of modern and ugly edifices. The large block of offices being built in Berkeley Square is a glaring example of this modern trend, which does not seem to fit in with the atmosphere of London as a whole.

Miss Joyce Gooding, niece of Mrs. W. A. McAdam, has arrived in London on a visit to her aunt at British Columbia House.

The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place between Lt. Comdr. Hugh Gartside-Tippings, R.N., only son of the late Major Gartside-Tippings, and of Mrs. Gartside-Tippings, and Edna, youngest daughter of Mr. F. Waters and the late Mrs. Waters of Vancouver, B.C., and the adopted daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Emerson of Scarborough.

I MET Mr. "Fritz" Philip of Galt, Ontario, at a small gathering of Canadians the other day. He has been living all winter in a flat shared by himself, Mr. Ross and Mr. John Paton of Montreal. Mr. Ross Paton has gone out to Canada because of the death of his father and is expected back in England during the summer, accompanied by his mother who will be living here for a short while. At the same gathering was Miss Marion Wilson of Waterloo, who has just returned from spending a week in Paris, and who is leaving in a day or two for Scotland to visit friends. Upon her return from Scotland, she is going to Switzerland, before sailing home in July. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Belcourt, formerly of Ottawa, were other Canadian guests.

I recently spoke of the engagement of Mr. Brian Meredith to Miss Elizabeth Johnson of Edmonton. The wedding was to have been in London some time in July, but I now have news that Mr. Meredith and Miss Johnson were married last week. They kept their plans so secret that very few of their friends knew of the event.

Miss Camille Lyons, formerly of Montreal, who has just returned to London from Switzerland, entertained a few Canadian friends at tea recently. Mrs. Fred Perry of Montreal, who was present and who has been living in London for some time, is leaving towards the end of June, with Mrs. Lyon and Miss Camille, for the South of France, where they will take up residence for some months. Mrs. Charles Black, also of Montreal, was one of the Canadian guests. She and her husband are spending some time in London before sailing for Canada. They have been in Switzerland for most of the winter, after first having visited Mr. Black's father in the Channel Islands. Mr. and Mrs. Black have a charming home at Ste. Marguerite in the Laurentian mountains.

MRS. Vincent Massey was a member of the committee, and Mrs. Chelsea Wolfe of Toronto was present at a concert which I attended last evening in the Park Lane Hotel, in aid of the Red Triangle Club for London Working Boys. The gathering, held in the ballroom of the hotel, was a brilliant one, as a large audience had turned out to hear the fine program of music which had been arranged by H. H. Princess Helena Victoria. Her Majesty the Queen honored the company with her presence, and sat in a rose-filled box at one side of the platform.

Mrs. J. H. Pangman is spending two weeks in Paris, and is accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Herbert Yule of Montreal. Miss Mazo de la Roche, who has been in Canada for some months, has returned to England. Her play "Whiteoaks" which had such a phenomenal run here in London with Miss Nancy Price playing the part of the grandmother, is now on tour with Miss Price in the same part, and is, I hear, meeting with tremendous success. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Richardson of Montreal have arrived in England. Miss Barbara Richardson is sailing later to join her parents and they will spend the summer in England, Ireland and France. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Toller, Miss Nancy and Miss Jane Toller of Ottawa are at the Park Lane Hotel. Mr. Mervyn Taylor of Toronto is at the Regent Palace Hotel.

Engagements of interest alike to England and Canada seem to be almost daily occurrences. I was interested to read of the engagement of Mr. Paul Mason of the Foreign Office, and now in the Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Ottawa to Roberta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lorne McDougall of Ottawa. I met Mr. Mason at luncheon one day just before he sailed for Canada, and his enthusiasm about his coming change of office, and his certainty that he would enjoy Canada, seem to have been well founded!

THERE are four other engagements announced this week. The first is that of James Stewart of Toronto, to Nona, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Davidson, Manor Place, Bickley, Kent. The second is that of Stephen, eldest son of Sir Edward and Lady Penton of Walton-on-the-Hill to Margaret, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Laidlaw of Ottawa. The third is that of Charles Harrington Pollock, son of the late Mr. George Hume Pollock and Mrs. Pollock of Croft House, Stansted, Essex, to Patricia, widow of Captain Leicester Leverin, R.C.E., and daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Heming of Victoria, B.C. And the fourth is that of Bernard Francis Castle Floud, younger son of Sir Francis Floud, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and Lady Floud of Earncliffe, Ottawa, and Ailsa Craig, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Granville Craig of Packway, Bolney, Sussex.



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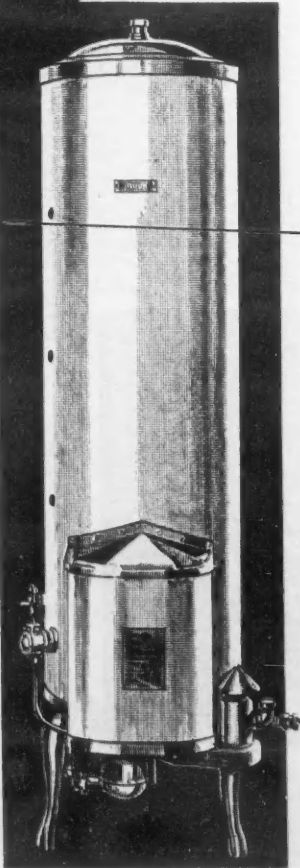
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DAY COACH

BY MARY WEEKES

IT MAY have been the goodly batch of Westerners aboard that turned Day Coach into a place of positive interest; or the presence of Church Convention folk may have contributed. But I think the rosy-faced woman in Number Six was responsible.

Anyway the ice was broken when she handed her copy of *Liberty* across the aisle to a college-bound youth with the injunction: "Young man, read this article on China. China's going to fetch you young Canadians into the row. How? Through England. What England does, Canada's got to!"

The rosy-faced woman jabbed the loose clips fast in her clean white hair, and settled her feet squarely upon her battered hat-box. Her pale blue eyes shone with the zeal of a crusader.

NEIGHBORS of the lady came alive. *Liberty* changed hands. A fidgety youth in the seat ahead of me combed his long hair with a vigor that set a full crop of dandruff afloat. The air-conditioning apparatus couldn't suck it all up. Some of it settled on my new blue hat. A thirty-ish looking man who was clacking his typewriter at a "ride-em-cowboy" speed, jerked the infernal contraption shut, saying that he'd be damned if he or any other able-bodied Canuck would be drawn into the heathenish Chinese row. Chinks and Japs were all one to him. He handed round a package of gum. Day Coach wondered if he was a reporter.

It was not long before the opinion of Day Coach was split. Church Convention folk transferred their talk from "home congregations" to foreign heathens. Number One Canadians, as they called themselves, were against war and all its blah.

ONLY one passenger, an old woman in a shiny black silk dress laid in pleats abait her nether side, remained calm, and disinterested in China. She and the Silent Man. The old woman seemed a remote figure in Day Coach. Her face, round and overlaid with puffs of fat that almost obliterated its original shape, had no expression. Her hands were oddly beautiful and shapely. She kept fidgeting in her little satchel for lost or mislaid articles—a peppermint, her smelling-salts. The boy-scoutish youth in the seat opposite hers kept repeating his good-deeds of finding them. He seemed to be attracted by the satchel. It looked like a bologna sausage, he told the smoking-room, with a handle attached. He wondered if it had been carried by ancient boddies. His grandmother had a carpet bag, he said. Between periods of losing and finding herself, the old woman stuck to her reading. *True Confessions*, I noticed.

No one noticed the red-gold landscape that shot past under an incomparable prairie sky. Or the roads that were hard yellow scars imposed upon a table-flat land. Only a lone British Columbian kept his eye peeled for a trace of long-obiterated buffalo trails. To his mountain-bred eyes, the flat prairies were tiresome, he said. Day Coach let him have his way.

BY THE time the porter had got the orders for light lunches filled, Day Coach was as happy as pie. Without disturbing their red-painted finger nails, two pretty girls divided their box-lunch-chicken sandwiches and fruit—with a dandy adorned with faint yellow side-burns. He was telling them what a devil of a fellow he was. They made him a pot of tea. They put their grape-seeds in a neat row on the window-sill.

A thick-bodied, broad-faced girl of European extraction tossed her hair, that was a yellow-flowing Garbo mane, coquettishly at the soap-salesman and the puppy-faced lad in the seat facing hers. She gave them each a quarter of her apple. They gave her cigarettes. They didn't seem to notice the clutter round her—squashed paper drinking-cups, a jar of face cream, orange skins, an open manicure set, some yellow paper handkerchiefs, a box of pink face powder, a greasy hair-comb.

A couple of hard-bodied men spoke about their surprise wheat; the thirty-five bushel an acre crop they'd taken off their land in the Drought Country. "Yes," said one, "I got a \$20,000 crop. Best wheat I've ever had. Number One grade, every grain. I'm takin the Missus back to Ontario for a bit uv sight-seein. This new Education Tax makes me sick."

THE only fly in the ointment of complete Day Coach contentment was the Silent Man, who, vacant-eyed, and indifferent to the most flattering overtures, had sat reading. Day Coach decided that he was either a sneak-thief or a wife-beater. The porter disclosed that he was an absent-minded professor who had got on the wrong coach.

Nearing Winnipeg, 350 miles, or 10 hours, from Regina, Day Coach was just settling down to family histories. Collars were unfastened. Men had their shoes off. A few women had taken off their stays. Views of the Canadian Rockies were being passed around, admired, and addressed to be mailed back home. By morning, Day Coaches would be calling each other by their first names.

As I gathered up my things, reluctantly, I noticed that the rosy-faced woman in Number Six had a big map spread against the back of her seat-partner. Her stubby finger was on the corner of China.

THE DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

WHEN you are away it's reassuring to know it is possible to change your plans at a moment's notice—and do it without having to face the chore of making arrangements for a mountain of luggage to follow you about. And to travel with unimpaired style is possible only when cleverness is used in choosing the right costume for the right occasion—and a knack of adapting a single costume to many occasions by the use of varied accessories.

It's a knack, too, that applies either to taking a leisurely trip around the world, or only an overnight trip into the next county. A small dressing case for either must be counted among the essentials. With it by our side on overnight journeys you won't need to open the larger pieces of luggage until arriving at your destination. All the better cosmetic houses have dressing cases fitted with every necessary preparation, and these vary from fine leather cases beautifully and most completely fitted to simpler and less expensive types.

Into the dressing case should go several other small additions which can help to make the journey a more comfortable one. Smaller editions of the toilet preparations used at home save space—and poundage if you're travelling by air. You probably will be able to buy the brand of tooth-paste or powder you use at home in smaller sizes at the ten cent stores. Wash cloths impregnated with soap are especially convenient for short trips. Large supplies of those little rounds of flannel filled with a solution which makes the skin as clean as a freshly-washed baby's leaving a room for new make-up, not only are excellent for a quick clean-up but require practically no space. They come in jars of about a hundred accompanied by a small case

in which to carry a supply for the handbag.

On a long journey a small bottle of spot cleaner can be endlessly useful in keeping clothes looking fresh and immaculate, and a small but efficient clothes brush of your own will keep the dust at bay much better than that of the train porter.

WHEN travelling by motor or water, do have sunglasses—either specially made to an optician's prescription or the best ready-made ones on the market. It is never advisable to stint on these as cheap glasses in the end may do the eyesight more harm than good. Wear them when there is glare on the water or on the road and you will arrive feeling rested and you won't have acquired a few extra crows' feet by constant squinting. Today sunglasses are so expertly styled and so universally accepted that not only are they a becoming addition to the ensemble, but they are worn everywhere. Good sunglasses do not necessarily require very dark glass to protect the eyes but usually are in light tones scientifically adjusted to filter out glaring rays without distortion of color.

If the journey is to include much walking or sightseeing, plan in advance to cherish the comfort of your feet for you don't need to be told they can make or mar many a day's enjoyment. There are a number of excellent foot preparations on the market—among them a foot ice which comes in a tube and is a kindly balm in alleviating burning and aching feet. A small quantity used after the morning bath is the preparation for a strenuous day. There is a companion foot lotion and both it and the "ice" are used together for best results. The "ice" is rubbed into the skin first and then followed by the lotion. If on the other hand, you have forgotten to include a special preparation for the feet, be extravagant and use your skin tonic. It is cooling and refreshing and mildly astringent, and will do very well if the foot situation is desperate.

A SILK organdie dress by Schiaparelli assumes a military aspect with a white cape, dotted with gold olives, worn slung over one shoulder. The shoulders are stressed with massed gold and blue embroidery. The evening gown with which the cape is worn is of white mat crepe with an Empire bodice embroidered in front in matching blue and gold beads and gold braid. The popularity of sweaters over evening dresses is reflected in several Paquin gowns of black silk jersey with bodies embroidered in multi-colored, bicolored and white beads in imitation knitting. For a night of romance, Le-lion shows an opalescent dress with fitted fichu bodice made of layers of white, blue and pink silk organdie trimmed with three double rows of organdie ribbon in pink and blue with white dots asymmetrically placed down the front and back of the skirt.



FLOWERS AND FANTASIES in jewellery—a Chanel gilt necklace in a massive design of Tudor roses and birds which looks particularly well on a dark dress.



WISE IN THE WAYS of men of the world, this clever secretary! She knows her busy boss will succumb to the good old home-and-mother appeal of Heinz racy Tomato Ketchup with his quick lunch between appointments.

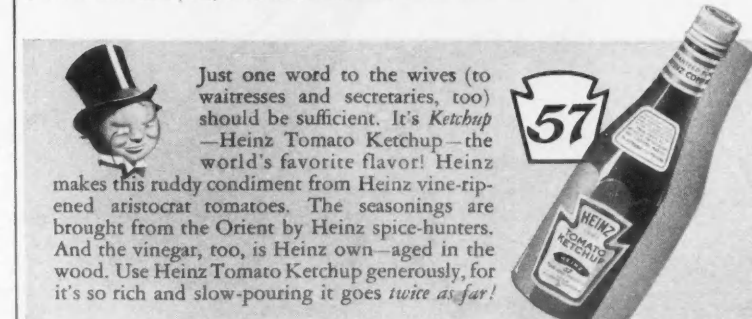


WHAT EVERY WAITRESS KNOWS—any man likes fare with a flair! Bring on that octagonal bottle of Heinz Tomato Ketchup, and he'll sit up and say *ahhh!* Here's a come-hither flavor no man can resist.

3 Smart Girls



THIS WILY WIFE knows the right bait for a hungry husband! It's scarlet lure—spice-laden sorcery—Heinz Tomato Ketchup. She keeps a bottle on the table, within his reach. And there's another near the stove to add witching touches to her cooking. For this gloriously smooth and rosy sauce makes humdrum foods fascinating—gives leftovers a perk, piquant taste. It takes just a fraction of a penny's worth to flavor an entire dish!



Just one word to the wives (to waitresses and secretaries, too) should be sufficient. It's Ketchup—Heinz Tomato Ketchup—the world's favorite flavor! Heinz makes this ruddy condiment from Heinz vine-ripened aristocrat tomatoes. The seasonings are brought from the Orient by Heinz spice-hunters. And the vinegar, too, is Heinz own—aged in the wood. Use Heinz Tomato Ketchup generously, for it's so rich and slow-pouring it goes *twice as far!*



The DAHLIA was the favorite of the EMPRESS JOSEPHINE

Flowers, growing in a royal garden or on a humble lawn, must have protection against the ravages of insects. Wherever they grow, spraying with "BLACK LEAF 40" aids them to attain full beauty.

A LITTLE MAKES A LOT OF SPRAY
"Black Leaf 40" is economical—also is easy to use. It has double killing action—by contact and by fumes. Directions on labels and free leaflets tell how to kill certain insects and describe many uses. "Black Leaf 40" is sold by dealers everywhere. For full strength, insist on original, factory-sealed packages. Sales Distributors for Canada—DUNN SALES LIMITED, 110 St. Paul St. W., Montreal; 225 Yonge St., Toronto.

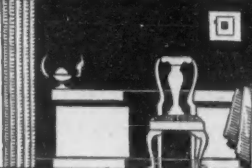


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CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

THE dark girl put the telephone back on its cradle thoughtfully. "I've just accepted a bid to a picnic. Can you tie that?" she said in a dazed way. "You'd think my alibi would be hanging off the tip of my tongue; but no. As sure as June brings mosquitoes I get taken on a picnic."

"What sort of a picnic is it to be?" asked someone.

"Are there sorts?" said the dark girl sombrely. "My friends love to get close to Nature and cook without utensils over an open fire. There will be lots of wax-paper, peanut-butter sandwiches, hard-boiled eggs and ants. Surely you've been on a picnic?"

I don't know that Freud has anything to say about picnics in the recently published volume of his collected works, but he should. They are probably one of the greatest little examples of the influence of the subconscious ever raised in captivity. Of course the dark girl accepted the invitation because subconsciously she likes picnics. Everyone does. We put up with the most ridiculous inconveniences and ordinarily displeasing food in order to eat under a tree by a stream with the blue sky above. The only thing that should be revolutionized about picnics is the food. There's room for improvement there, I quite agree.

Real picnic hounds should of course invest in one of those English tea baskets carrying cups and saucers, knives, forks, spoons, leak-proof boxes and jars for sandwiches and salads and so on, and thermos jars for tea and coffee. But lots of us manage nicely with one of those inexpensive Chinese woven "suitcases," with less intricate fittings. The newest paper plates are very pleasant and inexpensive, the newest paper "cups" hold hot drinks as well as cold, and have an ingenious cardboard ring around them that has an extending wing for a handle. It is pretty satisfactory to put all the used equipment on the fire after the meal anyhow. Thermos jugs and food containers aren't expensive any more, and solve the problem of the hot course and the iced drink most satisfactorily.

We will suppose it is to be a rather luxurious picnic on which no one wants to cook a steak, but everyone is ready for one hot dish. The answer is a chicken goulash in the Thermos food jar.

CHICKEN GOULASH

CHOOSE a good sized year-old chicken (for some strange reason known to the trade as a "fowl"). Have it cut up in about a dozen pieces. Skin the pieces and dip each in flour highly seasoned with salt, pepper and mustard. If you can rise to Spring Chickens, so much the better, but also, alas, so much the more expensive. Put plenty of bacon dripping in a pan, let it get very hot and fry the chicken pieces quickly till brown on all sides. Remove them from the fat and in it fry lightly mushrooms, a good sized chopped onion, a green pepper and some small carrots cut in sturdy match-like pieces. Add salt and half a teaspoonful of paprika. Now stir in a little flour, let it cook till the mixture thickens decidedly, thin with boiling water, replace the chicken pieces, add two skinned and chopped fresh tomatoes, cover the pan and let it all simmer very slowly. If the chicken is a fowl it should cook for a full hour. Spring chicken will take a much shorter time. The result should be a very appetizing *metange* of vegetables and chicken in a slightly thickened coral-brown gravy. Taste it, and keep adding seasonings until it is good and pungent.

Fresh ingredients for a salad, and a seal-tight jar of French dressing

should go with this. Crisp head lettuce, watercress, whole peeled tomatoes, peeled cucumber cut lengthwise in strips and radishes are the thing—a jar of chopped and seasoned hard-boiled egg is a good addition. Take along a wooden bowl.

Small fruits are an elegant dessert. Unhulled strawberries, big dark cherries, apricots, even early peaches, will please everybody. A freezer of peppermint ice cream is no loss, but bricks of ice cream, even when skillfully packed in dry ice as the caterers manage now have not the same effect. It should be bulk ice cream, preferably home-made and served from the freezer.

CHEESE and biscuits travel well and taste elegant outdoors. Coffee should be made over the picnic fire. We haven't forgotten the sandwiches—only left them till the last to catch your eye.

Did you ever consider that half the monotony of sandwiches is in the bread? Most people make them out of white bread—which is absurd. Begin your picnic preparations with a trip to the delicatessen for nothing else but bread. Buy a loaf of rye bread, moist, faintly sour, and delicious; a loaf of Boston Brown bread, moist, made with molasses and slightly sweet; a loaf of whole wheat, and then a loaf of sandwich white. You can't use all of all of them, unless you are entertaining the visiting Firemen of America on your picnic, but you do want variety.

SHRIMP SANDWICHES

Mince 1 tin of shrimps very fine, moisten with mayonnaise and add half the quantity of finely chopped cucumber, salted and sprinkled with lemon juice. Spread on buttered whole wheat bread.

TUNAFISH SANDWICH

1 can Tuna fish
1 cup mayonnaise sauce
6 cucumber pickles, chopped
salt

Flake the fish. Mix ¼ cup Chili Sauce with ¼ cup mayonnaise, and the pickles, fish and salt, and spread on buttered rye bread.

CHEESE AND MINT SANDWICHES

Spread thin slices of brown bread with a butter made by creaming a quarter cup of butter with 1 full teaspoon of finely chopped fresh mint. On this put a thin slice of peeled and chilled tomato and spread it with cottage cheese. Then a leaf of lettuce and the second mint buttered slice of brown bread to cap it.

SWISS CHEESE SANDWICH

Mix grated Swiss Cheese with a little made mustard. Add onion juice and paprika. Smooth to a paste and spread on lightly buttered rye bread.

ALMOND SANDWICH

Mash one small package of cream cheese and mix it with one tablespoon lemon juice. Work in ¼ lb. chopped salted almonds. Spread between thin slices of whole wheat bread. Half an almond pressed firmly into the top slice looks well.

FRUIT SANDWICH

¼ cup each of dates, raisins, figs, walnut meats, put through the food chopper. Mix with 2 tablespoonsful orange juice. Mix ½ cup of whipped cream with ¼ cup fruit sugar. Combine the works and spread on thinly sliced and lightly buttered white bread.

And I hope they decide to leave all the little ones, and the cricket bat at home.



MRS. WILLIAM MCCARTHY VAUGHAN, the former Miss Margaret Elizabeth McFaul Wallace, daughter of the late Dr. W. T. Wallace of Kitchener, and of Mrs. Wallace. Mr. William McCarthy Vaughan is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Vaughan of Bayview, Ont.

—Photograph by Violet Keene.

ROSES ON SHOW

"GOD gave us memory in order that we might have Roses in December." True, but if we are to have Roses in December we first must see them under favorable circumstances in June when they approach, nearest to perfection.

An opportunity will be presented for the accomplishment of this laudable ambition on Tuesday next, when the Annual Rose Show of the Rose Society of Ontario will be held in Varsity Arena. On this occasion the cream of Ontario's rose gardens will be assembled in friendly competition. Roses of all types will be on display,—the lordly Hybrid Perpetuals, the elegant and refined Teas and Hybrid Teas, the gaily-colored Pernetianas, the hard-working Hybrid Polyanthas, the magnificent large-flowered Climbers, the pastel-toned Noisettes, and the cluster-flowering Ramblers.

The judging will be completed by 3 p.m., when the public will be admitted. An orchestra will provide appropriate music in the evening, and this most important event of the year to the Rose grower will be brought to a close at about 9.30 p.m. with the auction sale of the blooms.

TRAVELERS

Mr. Thomas Shaughnessy has sailed by the Duchess of Bedford to spend the summer with his mother, the Honorable Mrs. Piers Legh, in England. Mr. Shaughnessy will return to Montreal in September.

Mrs. E. Thornley Hart and her daughter, Miss Pamela Todd, who spent the winter abroad, have arrived in Montreal, staying at the Ritz.

Carlton for a few days prior to occupying their residence in Ste. Agathe. Miss Barbara Todd, who accompanied her mother abroad, is remaining in London for some time longer.

Mr. and Mrs. Dudley S. Butterfield of Pembroke, Bermuda, have arrived in Saint John, N.B., by the Lady Drake and will spend the summer months with Mrs. Butterfield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ernest Barbour, at Rothesday. Mr. and Mrs. Butterfield will take up their residence in Saint John in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. W. Hebden have returned to Montreal from a motor trip through Italy, France and England.

Senator Barnard and Mrs. Barnard, who have been spending some time in Ottawa at the Chateau Laurier, have returned to their home in Victoria, B.C.

Mr. Wyndham Stover, who has been attending McGill University, has arrived in Quebec to spend the summer holidays with his grandmother, Mrs. Lorenzo Evans.

Mr. R. Robert McLernon, who has spent the past two years in Cambridge, England, and New York, is returning on July 1 to reside in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Nathanson, of Toronto, have sailed by the Empress of Britain to spend some time abroad.

Mrs. John Hall Kelly has left Quebec for New Carlisle to spend the next few months at her country residence.

Mrs. V. M. Drury, has returned to Montreal from a trip abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Green and their family, have left Ottawa for their residence at Larrinac Links, Que.

*In Flowers it's Fragrance
In TEA it's Flavour*

'SALADA' TEA

HERE'S REAL Refreshment

The pure, concentrated juice of Canada's finest Concord Grapes. Try it for breakfast blended with orange juice or grapefruit juice. A good mixer! For convenience and economy now put up in tins for the first time. Four suggestions for serving printed on the label.

AYLMER GRAPE JUICE

NATURAL FLAVOUR



MISS HONOR KORTRIGHT, eldest daughter of Mrs. F. H. Kortright of Toronto, who was presented by Mrs. Vincent Massey to Their Majesties on May 12. Miss Kortright's gown is of cream georgette interwoven with gold metallic thread, and train of plain cream georgette.

—Photograph by Pearl Freeman.

Save Three Ways WITH A GENERAL ELECTRIC .. THRIFTIEST OF ALL REFRIGERATORS

You save on food bills—because a General Electric Refrigerator ends costly spoilage of perishable foods—it enables you to make quantity purchases at bargain-day prices. You save on electric current—because your G-E Refrigerator costs less than two cents a day for electricity. And you save on upkeep — with the G-E 5 Years Protection Plan which guards you for five full years against upkeep expense on the G-E sealed-in-steel mechanism.

Think, too, of the added convenience of a General Electric in your home—and the extra protection of your family's health. We invite you to inspect the beautiful new models with their quick-release ice trays—Stor-A-Dor—Vegetable Crisper—and all other modern features.

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REFRIGERATION Saves you Money

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED



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YM-38

YOUR MOST WALKED-ABOUT SHOES

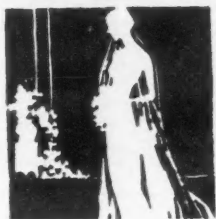
... should be your most comfortable. They should support your feet gently and they should fit perfectly. Moreover they should be shoes you wear proudly. That's why the M. W. Locke shoes on last number three (shown below) are so beautifully made of fine white kid. (At \$11). and that's why fame and popularity have come to shoes bearing the label

M. W. Locke

The only genuine
M. W. Locke shoes
are exclusive with
Simpson's in Toronto
and Montreal.



ASHLEY & CRIPPEN



PHOTOGRAPHS

IT'S NO
TROUBLE TO
KEEP TOILET
BOWLS
SPARKLING
LIKE NEW



SANI-FLUSH is made scientifically to clean toilets easily. You don't have to scrub the bowl. Don't even touch it with your hands.

Just sprinkle in a little SANI-FLUSH (follow directions on the can). Then flush the toilet. Film vanishes. Stains go. Odors and germs are killed. The porcelain gleams like the day it was new. Even the hidden trap, that no other method can clean, is purified. SANI-FLUSH can't injure plumbing connections. It is also effective for cleaning auto radiators (directions on can). Sold by grocery, drug, hardware, and syndicate stores—30 and 15 cent sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

Sani-Flush

CLEANS TOILET BOWLS WITHOUT SCOURING



SOCIAL WORLD

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THE annual June ball of the Royal Military College at Kingston, was the outstanding event of the week for color and continent-wide interest. Guests attending this gala event came from all parts of Canada and the brilliant scene in Sir Arthur Currie Hall will remain long in their memories.

Brigadier H. H. Matthews, Commandant, and Mrs. Matthews received their guests, with B.S.M. C. H. Drury of Montreal.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. George Magann, Mr. and Mrs. L. Arnot, Mr. and Mrs. Donald F. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Stewart, Miss Peggy Beardmore, Miss Monica Mewburn, Miss Evelyn Burpe, Miss Ruth Brent, Miss Juanita Bergey, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Gunning, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gunn, Miss Joan Lalley, Miss May Harvey, Miss Ruth Gilmour, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Croil, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Holman, Miss Pamela Eby, Miss Joan Hodgson, Miss Mabel Coulson, Miss Jane Counsell, Miss Phyllis Jones, Miss Sue Davidson, Miss Ruth Hall, Miss Sylvia Wedd, Miss Betty Darling, Miss Diana Champ of Hamilton, Miss Betty Hopwood, Miss Joan Elkins, Miss Polly Shaw, Mr. D'Arcy Kingsmill, Mr. P. S. Osler, Miss Betty Ridout, Miss Yvonne Secord, Miss Vivian Temple, Miss Barbara Wells, Miss Diana Locke, Miss Marie Davis, Miss Alison Mowbray, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Mason, Mr. M. P. Fleming, Dr. and Mrs. Holman, Madame A. Bleau, Mrs. W. R. P. Bridge, Miss Julia Bridge, Mrs. K. C. Burgess, Madame C. A. Chabot, Mrs. C. C. Cook, Mrs. H. P. Emond, Mrs. R. A. H. Galbraith, Mrs. T. F. Getty, Mrs. L. C. Goodeve, Mrs. Leroy Grant, Mrs. Horace Lawson, Miss Audrey Lawson, Mrs. R. R. Lashley, Mrs. Percy Lowe, Nursing Sister L. H. MacDonald, New York, Mrs. O. T. Macklem, Mrs. Lorne Richardson, Miss Ann Richardson, Mrs. A. Stuart, Mrs. J. F. Twiss, Mrs. G. Walsh, Mrs. C. G. Wood, Mrs. C. F. Wolfe, Miss Amy Wolfe, Miss Dora Tottenham, of Kingston, Miss C. Collette of Westmount, Que.; Miss G. Lussier of Westmount, Que.

Miss E. H. Burrill, Hamilton; Miss Betty Atkins, Ottawa; F. S. Carpenter, Trenton; Miss A. Clarke, London; Miss Edith Deyell, Ottawa; Mr. H. P. Davis, Kingston; Miss M. E. Hall, D'Arcy Kingsmill, Toronto; Mr. K. H. Kilbin, Petawawa; D. C. McMillan, Ottawa; Miss Ruth Montgomery, Ottawa; Flight Lieutenant MacBrien, Trenton; Mr. P. S. Osler, Toronto; Miss Nora Rutherford, Owen Sound, John Ready, Brampton; Miss E. Rogers, Camp Borden; Miss Polly Shaw, Toronto; Mr. G. C. Savage, Montreal; Mr. M. M. Stroud, Oshawa; Mr. H. W. Sissons, Toronto; Miss Constance Wood, Pembroke; Mr. and Mrs. Dick Wotherspoon, Gananoque; Mr. D. Whitaker, Hamilton; Miss Gwyneth Youngs, Mr. J. D. Young, Ancaster.

Colonel and Mrs. Clyde Scott, Major-General and Mrs. E. C. Ashton, Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Colonel and Mrs. E. W. Sanson, Wing-Commander and Mrs. Earl Godfrey, Trenton; Colonel and Mrs. P. Earnshaw, Commander and Mrs. E. R. Mainguy, Ottawa; Colonel Duffus, Montreal; Squadron-Leader and Mrs. G. E. Wait, Mr. George Carson, Miss Shiela Skelton, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Esten, Barrie; Miss Inez Wellington, Montreal; Miss L. Ahern, Ottawa; Mr. John C. Boyer, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. C. Brownlee, Toronto; Major-General and Mrs. A. G. L. MacNaughton, Miss C. MacNaughton, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Mason, Mr. W. Y. McClelland, Miss Sally McGuire, Miss Ruth McConnell, Miss Jean McLeod, Miss Lorna McPherson, Toronto; Miss Joan Magee, Miss Peggy Mart, Ottawa; Miss Jean McKinnon, Guelph; Miss F. Oldham, Chicago; Mrs. J. S. Orton, Duncan, B.C.; Miss Joyce Price, Valcartier; Mr. and Mrs. C. Peacock, Miss Grace Robinson, Miss Betty Ridout, Miss Margaret Rudell, Toronto; Miss Isabel Strachan, Guelph.

Miss Yvonne Secord, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Somerville, Westmount; Miss Valerie St. Laurent, Montreal; Miss Jean Scott, Peterborough; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. C. Stephens, Walkerville; Miss Margaret Smith, Dundas; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Stewart, Toronto; Miss Jean Stevenson, Renfrew; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Snow, Miss Betty Snow, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Turney, Westboro; Miss Diana Turney, Point St. Claire, Que.; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Miss Joy Thompson, Guelph; Miss Lois Tompkins, Ottawa; Miss V. Thompson, Northbrook; Miss Betty Vallance, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Webber, Miss Peggy Whitehead, Miss Barbara Wells, Toronto.

AT THE recent wedding of Willo Gage Love and Russell Horsfall, there were a number of interesting departures from the usual wedding procedure. The bride entered the church, preceded by her bridesmaids and flower girl, walking quite alone and thus carrying out a family tradition into the third generation. Just as her grandmother, Lady Gage, many years ago, and her mother, Mrs. Love, at their weddings, had gone unescorted up the church aisle, so went Willo Gage Love. Directly behind the bride came Mr. Love who later gave his daughter away, and Mrs. Love. This too, was the wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Love, and the latter wore a necklace of pearls and a diamond brooch set with rubies and emeralds forming a brilliant flower

motif, both anniversary gifts from her husband.

Instead of receiving formally at the reception later, Mr. and Mrs. Love, with Mr. and Mrs. Horsfall, the father and mother of the groom, mingled with the guests, while only the bridal group were in the reception line. From the reception room the guests strolled through the other rooms and upstairs where the wedding gifts were arranged on long tables covered with ivory satin cloths bordered with ivory silk boucle fringe. Instead of throwing her bridal bouquet, according to the usual custom, the bride, a namesake of her aunt, Mrs. Willo Gage McLeod, sent her flowers to her aunt who, owing to her illness, was unable to be present.

WEDDINGS

TORONTO

Horsfall-Love — On Wednesday, June 8, at Metropolitan United Church, Willo Gage, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Love, and eldest granddaughter of Lady Gage and the late Sir William Gage, and Mr. Russell Horsfall, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Horsfall.

Wilson-Copping — On Saturday, June 11, at St. Paul's Church, Virginia Norton Copping, daughter of Lady Kemp, and Mr. John Thomas Wilson, son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Wilson.

McIntosh-Marshall — On Friday, June 10, at Grace Church-on-the-Hill, Evelyn Mae, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Marshall, and Mr. Reginald Ruddy McIntosh, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. K. McIntosh.

MacDonald-Hodgeman — On Saturday, June 11, at Eglinton United Church, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the late Mark S. Hodgeman and of Mrs. Hodgeman, and Mr. George Crawford MacDonald, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. MacDonald.

McLaren-Bastedo — On Saturday, June 11, at Grace Church-on-the-Hill, Dorothy Edith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Tice Bastedo, and Mr. Richard Evatt McLaren, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. McLaren of Hamilton.

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\$12.75

This College Bred Oxford we sincerely believe is the most comfortable shoe of its type available anywhere. Treat yourself to the foot-happiest summer you've ever known. Black or Blue Bucko with Calf Trim or White Bucko with Navy or White Calf Trim.

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151 Yonge Street TORONTO

MONTREAL

Ransom-Bovey — On Wednesday, June 8, at Christ Church Cathedral, Kathleen Lilian Helen, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Wilfred Bovey, and Mr. Howard Charles Linley Ransom, son of the late Howard H. Ransom and of Mrs. Ransom.

QUEBEC

Pelletier-Coote — On Wednesday, June 8, in the St. Louis Chapel of

the Basilica, Christine, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. P. Coote, and Mr. Paul Pelletier, son of Colonel and Mrs. Oscar Pelletier.

NEW YORK CITY

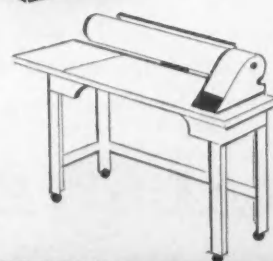
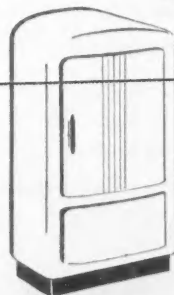
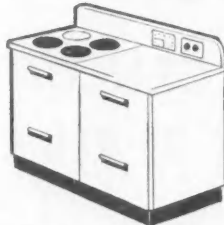
DeKuyper-McLernon — On Friday, June 10, Martha Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ross McLernon, of Montreal, and Mr. Henry de Kuyper, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul de Kuyper, of Rotterdam, Holland.



AND IT'S ALL ELECTRIC

Whether the bride is just starting to keep house, or is celebrating her golden anniversary—she takes great pride in her electrical kitchen. You, too, can enjoy such a kitchen with its bright, clean appearance and its practical usefulness.

Start now to plan an electrical kitchen: An electric range for easier, cleaner cooking; an electric refrigerator to guard against food spoilage; an ironer to relieve you of the tiring task of ironing the family wash; a mixer for the many jobs it performs so quickly and efficiently; a ventilating fan and many other useful electrical appliances. See all these at the Hydro Shop. For your convenience most electrical appliances may be purchased on your regular "light" bill.



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Announcement

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. John Joseph Gibbons announce the engagement of their daughter, Kathleen Mary, to Mr. Richard Byrnes Pattinson, son of Mr. Richard Randolph Pattinson, and grandson of Mrs. Henry Byrnes of Winnipeg, the marriage to take place on July 12th, at Rosedale Presbyterian Church, Toronto.

HARD LUMPS CAME ON HER LEGS

Ankles and Feet Swollen with Rheumatism

Rheumatism sent this woman to bed with lumps, swellings, and inflammation. Yet these symptoms soon disappeared, as they always will do when the root cause is removed. This letter tells you the method she used:

"I was taken ill with terrible rheumatic pains in my legs. They were badly inflamed, swollen, and they were partly covered with red, hard lumps. To put my foot down to the ground was agony. After I had been in bed for 16 days, suffering agony all the time, my husband said, 'You can't go on suffering like this, let us try Kruschen Salts.' He got a bottle, and almost from the first I felt benefit. Before long, I was completely relieved—swellings, inflammation, and lumps all gone—and I am up again and doing my housework."—(Mrs.) E. L.

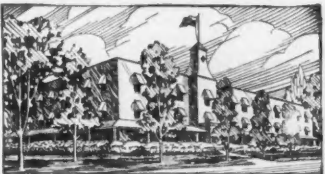
Do you realise what causes a good deal of rheumatic pain? Nothing but sharp-edged uric acid crystals which form as the result of sluggish eliminating organs. Kruschen Salts can always be counted upon to clear those painful crystals from the system.

Beaumaris

Muskoka's Resort Hotel of Distinction

For a grand holiday, come to Beaumaris. Deluxe cuisine of metropolitan standard. 18-hole golf course, tennis, riding, swimming, fishing, 8-piece orchestra, 120 rooms—modern. Selected clientele. Moderate rates. For folder, write W. H. Brennan, Mgr.

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Beaumaris, Ontario



Overlooking blue Lake Huron—Beautiful setting—First Class Accommodation—Fine Foods—All Summer Activities—Golf—Wonderful Sand Beach.

Illustrated Booklet on request.
OPEN JUNE 25th
SUNSET HOTEL
Charles C. Lee
BOX N, GODERICH, ONTARIO

Vacation at

ERNESCLIFFE HOUSE

LAKE ROSSEAU — MUSKOKA

Delightful accommodation in Main Building and Lodge. Rooms with private bath. The finest of foods and unsurpassed service. Golf, Boating, Tennis, Bathing, Badminton. Boat Trips. Restricted Clientele. Write for descriptive Literature.

Alfred Judd, **ERNESCLIFFE**
JUDHAVEN P.O., Muskoka, Ont.



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—Ports of Call

HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO

SUMMERTIME is glorious in Muskoka. The life-giving sun wakens each day with golden splendor. Birds sing gaily; waters foam over falls and rapids; velvet wavelets splash against dark red rock and white clouds drift in blue skies. Muskoka is a vacation paradise that matches the beauty of the English Lake District yet is many, many times larger.

Lake Muskoka itself is 19 miles long. Lake Rosseau 12 miles long, and Lake Joseph 14 miles long. These three lakes form one of the two principal chains of lakes. The other chain consists of Lake of Bays, Peninsula Lake, Fairy Lake, Vernon Lake and Mary Lake; and to travel from Lake of Bays through Peninsula Lake, Fairy Lake and Vernon Lake, comprises a summer cruise of over 60 miles.

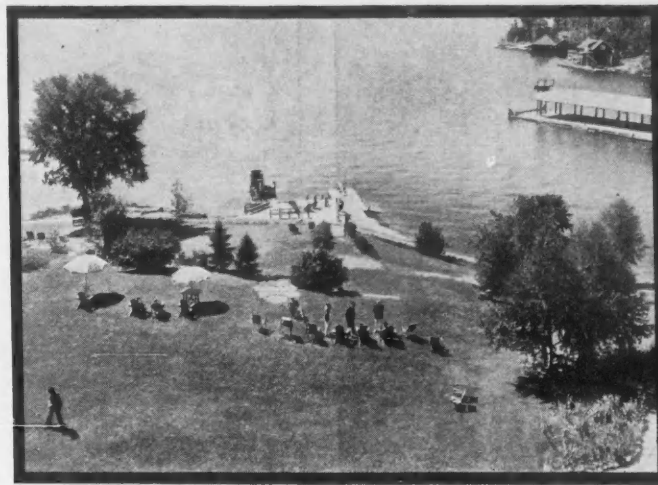
Muskoka's eight largest lakes are surrounded by other lovely stretches of water—some of medium size, some small. Many of the lakes are joined by channels or by rivers. Here and there are waterfalls and rapids.

There are well over a hundred lakes in all, the larger ones being picturesquely dotted with islands of various sizes. In some places rocky shores rise straight and sheer out of the waters. At other points, low grasslands meet the lake or a sandy beach dips gradually into the depths.

HILLS and vales surrounding the lakes—and the islands, too—are well wooded. Tall pine trees, beautiful birches, pungent cedar, shady maples, fragrant balsams, stately spruces. And beyond the woods on the mainland, extend meadows, fields, orchards and pastures.

Muskoka boasts many majestic rocks. Great, round, red sandstone boulders swell up from the earth with a friendly invitation to climb to their top and bask in the sun. Grey slaty rocks shelf flatly out over the waters as ready-made seats for romantic moon worshippers. Gigantic upthrusts of rock—millions of years old—make the roads curve picturesquely round them, while their hoary heads support a thriving growth of dogwood or young cedars. On every side, in Muskoka, nature's unspoiled beauty gladdens the street-tired eyes of the city dweller.

The entire Muskoka district slopes upwards towards the north-west and



HAPPY DAYS OF EASE under Muskoka's smiling skies. Rolling green hills, sparkling blue lakes and bracing air all contribute to the happiness of these carefree people sunning on the lawn in front of Beaumaris Hotel.

tastes vary. Some want complete rest; others prefer activity. Some like a free and easy place; others would much rather stay at a smart hotel—and so on. Muskoka caters admirably to all these different tastes.

For those who prefer to have a home of their own there are hundreds of cottages for rent located on the various lakes and rivers, many out of the way and others in close proximity to resorts, towns and villages. Scattered all through the district are overnight cabins, many on lakes and others on the main highways. Regular lodging by the day, week or month can be obtained in farm homes, private small town homes, home-like resorts, summer homes and de luxe fireproof hotels.

The whole Muskoka district is a fairland of delightful scenery and delectable climate. So wherever you stay you are certain of beautiful surroundings and easy access to roads and waterways. The resorts and hotels, however, pleasantly vary in the types of recreation and summer sports they offer.

birds are gathering for their southward hop, squirrels chatter as they gather nuts, and although many of the summer activities are in full swing, nature whispers "take it easy." Muskoka in the autumn coaxes you into the relaxation which clears your mind and rests your body.

OPEN water, quiet bays and picturesque inlets and rivers invite you. The larger resorts maintain fleets of boats and canoes, while almost any sort of craft can be hired at reasonable rates. A canoe trip in Muskoka can be as short as ten minutes or as long as several days. Guides can be furnished if desired.

No fresh-water lakes are more delightful for swimming than those of Muskoka. The water is clear and soft. Pleasantly warm for those who spend hours in it. Invigorating enough for a morning dip. Beaches provide safe wading and bathing for children.

Almost every Muskoka Resort and Hotel is in close proximity to or has its own golf links and tennis courts; many have excellent bowling greens. You can indulge in these sports to your heart's content.

Muskoka is a paradise for the hiker. Hills, valleys, woods, lakes, rivers, waterfalls, islands—there is so much to explore without going too far. Beautiful scenery everywhere to enjoy with your eyes and record with your camera. Several resorts provide saddle horses as an added attraction. Picnics are easily arranged.

TRAVELERS

Commander and Mrs. J. K. L. Ross have arrived in Montreal from Jamaica, B.W.I., and have taken up their residence in the Gleneagles.

Major and Mrs. P. A. Curry and their family are leaving Montreal on June 29 for Vancouver, where they will in future reside.

Mr. Justice Urquhart and Mrs. Urquhart, of Toronto, will leave the end of June to spend the summer in England.



SAIL AHoy! Graceful craft of all types play a leading part in the holiday program of visitors to Muskoka, in the Highlands of Ontario.

the whole area of land and lake averages 1,000 feet above sea level—the Highlands of Ontario!

This altitude is responsible for the pure, clear, mountain-like air. The climate is warm without being humid. It is so bracing—so invigorating, that the medical fraternity recommend a stay in Muskoka for those who have a tendency toward chest complaints. This delightful land also offers perfect immunity from hay fever throughout the entire summer and autumn seasons.

SITUATED so conveniently to the north-central cities of United States and the cities of Ontario, Muskoka is near enough for a short holiday and yet far enough away for a long one. Less than a day's motor drive—a few hours in some cases—will take you direct to the heart of Muskoka.

So wide are the holiday diversions of Muskoka—and so numerous—that every summer pastime can be indulged in to one's heart's content. The district covers hundreds of square miles. You can enjoy absolute solitude or you can mingle with a merry throng. There is an abundance of room in Muskoka for every vacationist to follow those recreations which are individually preferable.

Suitable accommodation is half the enjoyment of your vacation. But

WHETHER you fish for fun or fish for fame—the Muskoka district will keep your rod busy. In these waters you can catch Brown Trout, Mountain Trout, Salmon Trout, Speckled Trout, Rainbow Trout, Large Mouth Bass, Small Mouth Black Bass, Pickerel, Pike and Maskinonge. A fishing license can be procured at the resorts and hotels, without fuss or delay, for a nominal fee. And if you want a free-and-easy, leaf-the-happy-days-away sort of holiday, there are plenty of places where you can do this to perfection!

Highways and byways stretch in every direction from wherever you stay, in Muskoka. Along these roads you will find new scenes—new pleasure—enjoyable experiences. Forests, plains, lakes, rocks, dells and hills meet your enchanted sight, no matter which route you take. For one-day trips there are several enjoyable circle tours.

If you are booked for a late vacation—or you want to make the most of every week-end the season offers you—then remember that Muskoka is glorious in the autumn. The days are mellow with friendly sunshine, and the whole country dons a new dress as nature magically transforms summertime greens into magnificent autumn yellows, russets and reds.

A soft haze gathers in the hollows, crisp air is spicy with autumn scents,



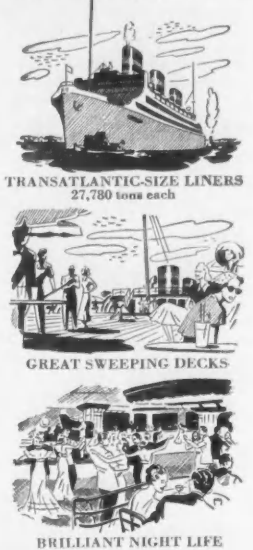
DASHING OVER THE WAVES in sleek power boats, holiday makers in Muskoka add zest to carefree days. The lakes are famous for the many splendid craft which navigate their waters.

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GERMAN STATE RAILWAYS

—London Letter

BY P. O'D.

THE ANNUAL MIRACLE

London, May 30

NOTHING can stop the Chelsea Flower Show. Drought cannot wither it, nor east winds stale its infinite variety. The weather this year has done its queerest and cussedest, with droughts and gales, with frost and fog, to make the mere growing of flowers seem a wistful dream, not to speak of showing them. And yet the Chelsea Flower Show has once more spread its variegated bosom to what sun there is in London with all the old gorgeous abandon.

Once more the miracles that one always expects of the Royal Horticultural Society have been achieved—and none the less miraculous for the fact that they go on being performed year after year. A garden of evergreens and heath, with clumps of lilies and trimmed yew shelters; a water garden, with a waterfall tumbling down in cascades to a rock-lined pool, with ornamental trees and shrubs, and plantations of azaleas and rhododendrons; a child's garden, complete with pigeon-cote, sand-pit, pool, and a smuggler's cave.

These are a few of the special features, all looking in their charming completeness and serene beauty as if

they had been there for years, lovingly tended and slowly built up to their present perfection. But, in reality, they were put there only a few days before the Show opened. And they disappear after it with a completeness suggesting a wave of the Bad Fairy's wand.

That is the real wonder of the Chelsea Show to such unhorticultural persons as myself. But the true cognoscenti, of course, pay little heed to such marvels beyond giving them an approving nod. What they want to see are the new varieties of flowers, the new colors, the new shapes, the new sizes.

There were a lot of new varieties at this year's Show, but I shall not attempt to write about them. I should only make real gardeners sick. So far as I am concerned, a salpiglossis or a streptocarpus is merely a salpiglossis or a streptocarpus (except when it turns out, as it often does, to be a schizanthus or a mesembryanthemum). And as for an escholtzia—no, an eozoltzia—no, no, an eschsch—well, you see the sort of gardener I am. But think of calling an innocent flower, a creature of sunlight and dew, a ruddy-awful name like that!



MISS ELIZABETH ISABEL DONALDSON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Victor Donaldson of Pelham Manor, N.Y., whose engagement to Mr. Charles Frederick Junod, was announced recently. Miss Donaldson is a graduate of Bishop Strachan School, Toronto, and was presented at Court in July, 1937.

—Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

TALKING of beautiful things, the Lane pictures are once more the subject of bitter controversy—as they have been at intervals ever since they were taken over by the Tate Gallery. The new agreement with Ireland, or Eire or the Free State or what you will, has brought it all up again.

Many earnest and more or less eminent persons are raising their voices or taking their pens in hand to suggest that it would be a gracious gesture, and also an act of ordinary justice, to give the pictures back to Dublin, as Sir Hugh Lane obviously intended by the famous codicil to his will.

Unfortunately, Sir Hugh either forgot or hadn't time to have the codicil witnessed. It was a mere legal formality, if you like, for the codicil was in his own handwriting. He may have thought that this was enough. Or he may not have been sure that he wouldn't change his mind again.

Whatever the reason, the codicil wasn't witnessed, and so had no force in law. The pictures, therefore, went to the Tate, and have been there ever since as one of the chief ornaments and attractions of that great collection. Sir Hugh knew pictures and loved them. He bought nothing but masterpieces.

In view of the beauty and value of the pictures, it is not surprising that a lot of other earnest and eminent persons have been protesting with polite fury—and not all of it excessively polite—against any idea of letting the pictures go. They insist on the letter of the law and the full pound of flesh.

One of them went so far as to say, in a letter to The Times, that Dublin wouldn't appreciate the pictures, anyway, and that the last time he was in the Dublin National Gallery the only other person in the place was a negro—the suggestion, I suppose, being that you have to be white to like pictures or know anything about them. Thereupon Mr. Bryan Guinness, a stout member of Dublin's world-famous stout family, was moved (also in a letter to The Times) to "give him the lie." Just like that!

Whether or not the Government will do anything about it, remains to be seen. Probably not. It is even possible that the Government can't do very much. The law is the law, and once trustees have got their legal hooks into a valuable possession, it may be very difficult indeed to make them let go. But there can be no doubt that to give the pictures back to Dublin would be a graceful and friendly gesture, which would be more appreciated in Ireland than far more important concessions. And right now seems a particularly appropriate time to do it.

BEAUTIFUL flowers having led us to beautiful pictures, it seems only natural that beautiful pictures should lead us to London's new City Marshal. He also is beautiful—oh, in a very virile and martial manner, of course! He has to be beautiful. It is part of his job.

"An exceptionally good appearance, which will lend distinction to uniform"—so insists the official requirement. And what a uniform, all scarlet and gold and fluttering plumes, making a field-marshal look like a regimental cook on his day off!

"A good seat on a horse, and horsemanship enough to control a horse on ceremonial occasions through cheering crowds." That's a further qualification. And, if you think there should be no difficulty about it, you ought to see the City Marshal riding in front of the Lord Mayor's coach, while all

London roars its affectionate loyalty to 'Is Worship, and the Marshal's horse goes curvetting and prancing all over the slippery street.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly of all, he has to be able to eat any number of aldermanic banquets, without losing his figure, and without unduly disturbing his sense of equilibrium. Obviously you can't have the City Marshal tottering out of the Guildhall and trying to climb up on his steed by way of the tail, or hanging around its neck and kissing it goodnight. Neither can you have a fat City Marshal grunting and struggling as he hauls himself up into the saddle—hugely as any Cockney crowd would enjoy it. The City Marshal is not an entertainer. Not that kind of entertainer, anyway.

THE truly great moments in the City Marshal's life are when he challenges the King. Sure, challenges him! You might think that His Majesty could go into his City of London whenever he pleased, but he can't—just by way of showing him that it really isn't his. He may belong to the City, but the City doesn't belong to anybody.

Of course, the King can slip in on the Underground or in a taxi like anybody else. But if he tries to do it in state—well, that is quite another business. Somebody always tips off the City Marshal, who trots over to Temple Bar, and asks the King who he is, and what the big idea is of hanging around the top of Fleet Street in a gilded coach like that. Words to that effect, though marked by traditional dignity.

Then the King tells him who he is, and where he would like to go, and the City Marshal is always decent about it, and lets him. That is, he has always let him up to now. But you never can tell. One of these days a City Marshal with a sense of the dramatic and a desire to put a bit of new business into his act might order him back. What a scene that would be! How Bateman would love it!

Now you understand why the City Marshal has to be an impressive fellow, why he must have the figure, the seat, the clothes, the manner and everything else. And Major Jack Taylor, the new Marshal, is said to have it all—six feet tall, slim, fair moustache, regular features, and sits a horse like a centaur, or as a centaur would if a centaur did sit a horse instead of growing out of the front end of it.

For all that he gets £500 a year. Doesn't seem enough, does it? But then, of course, there are all those free meals. There are probably other "perqs," too. Anyway, there were 110 applicants, so it must be a pretty good job in its way.

TRAVELERS

The Venerable Sir Francis Heathcote, Bart., D.D., Archdeacon of Vancouver, and Lady Heathcote, were the guests for a few days in Toronto of Mrs. John Macdonald, before sailing on the Empress of Australia on June 15 en route to England.

Mr. and Mrs. Davidson Erwin, who have been spending some time abroad, have returned to Ottawa. They were accompanied by their daughter, Miss Pamela Erwin, who has been at school in England for the past two years.



A GROUP OF CHINESE OBJETS D'ART including a magnificent carved brass figure of Manjusri, one of the Buddhist triad; an 18th century porcelain vase in the rare "peachbloom" glaze; a 14th century porcelain bowl with unusual "strawberry red" glaze. The Seven Seas Gift Shop, The T. Eaton Company, Limited.

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In this bewitching box of beauty secrets are small but generous sizes of English Complexion Cream, Foundation Cream, Skin Food, Toning Lotion, Complexion Milk and English Complexion Powder in the shade of your choice. A happy way of introducing you to Yardley luxury for a quite modest sum—\$1.50.

Yardley Bath Crystals. Swish them into the bath, and they'll blend their fragrance into delightfully softened, refreshing water, \$1.10 to \$4.40.

Lavendomeal makes the bath a beauty treatment for the whole body. Wooden Drum, \$1.10.

YARDLEY OF LONDON

Mrs. Frank McEachren and her daughter, Miss June McEachren, of Toronto, have sailed to spend the summer in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Hardy, who have been spending the past two months abroad, have returned to Ottawa.

Mrs. Norman E. May of Calcutta, India, left Bombay by S.S. Strathaird on May 5 for London, and will make an extended tour of Scotland and England. Mr. May will fly KLM (Royal Dutch Mail), June 25, joining Mrs. May in London on June 28. Both Mr. and Mrs. May will sail for

Montreal on July 2 by the Empress of Britain, to spend some time in Canada on leave.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Galus Thompson have returned to Toronto after a wedding trip to New York. Mrs. Thompson was formerly Miss Gwynneth Scholfield.

SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 18, 1938

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor.

CAN EUROPE AFFORD ANOTHER GREAT WAR?

If Answer is in the Negative, It Does Not Follow That War is Impossible—A Desperate Dictator May Prefer War to an Outbreak of Revolutionary Discontent at Home

BY FRANCIS W. HIRST

Mr. Hirst, author of a number of brilliant books on finance and economics, is a Governor of the London School of Economics. He was Editor of the London Economist from 1907 to 1916 and was lecturer on political economy in California in 1921 and in South Africa in 1923.

"CAN Europe afford another Great War?" This question was put to me the other day as an economist, and I was immediately reminded of Norman Angell's contention before the Great War broke out that the cost was prohibitive. That opinion was shared by quite a number of economists and financiers; and when, nevertheless, in August 1914, the war broke out, many people believed that it could not be financed for more than a few months. I well remember the late Lord Inchcape saying to me in the first winter of the war that he thought Britain might add as much as two thousand millions to the national debt, and that on this basis she should certainly be able to outlast Germany.

In the end Britain increased her national debt from 640 millions to about 8,000 millions, and raised the standard rate of income tax from fourteen pence to six shillings in the pound. It is within sixpence of that to-day, and the National Defence Contribution is equivalent to another shilling on business profits. At the same time, thanks to the surtax, the biggest incomes are taxed up to nearly fourteen shillings in the pound while death duties rise to nearly fifty per cent. on millionaire estates.

Moreover, owing to the imposition of a high tariff on nearly all imported articles, the burden of indirect taxation is much higher than it was at the end of the war. The people of Great Britain have been able, alone of all the European belligerents, to continue to pay interest on the national debt, and consequently public credit has been maintained. Though the gold standard was abandoned, the paper pound sterling will buy far more than it did in 1919, or even in 1929.

It is true that a great slice has been taken from the incomes of the well-to-do, and from the interest on their investments, but they have not lost the capital they have lent to the government and local authorities or their investments in gilt-edged securities, though they have suffered heavy losses on many of their industrial and foreign shares or bonds during the last year. At the same time, it must be pointed out that the cost of the Army, Navy and Air Force has trebled since 1934, and that Britain is again confronted (as she was in 1931) with an unbalanced Budget to the extent of a hundred millions.

So much for Great Britain. Let us now glance at the situation of the other four Great Powers of Europe—France, Germany, Russia and Italy.

AS a result of the Great War, which was financed entirely by borrowing and inflation, the French franc was reduced to one fifth of its value, and four fifths of the savings of the people were swept away. Poincaré stabilised the currency; but since then several devaluations have taken place. Before the War 25 francs went to the pound; now a pound sterling will buy 177 francs.

The French budget is hopelessly unbalanced; comparatively few Frenchmen pay income tax in full, and the gold stock of the Bank of France has been greatly diminished. Without British and American support the French financial system must have collapsed long before the end of the war. Anyone who studies Mr. George Peel's recent book on "The Economy Policy of France," must arrive at the conclusion that France cannot afford another Great War, and that she is in urgent need of immediate relief from the present burden of armaments.

Germany after the war was in an even worse plight than France. She was utterly bankrupt. All her liquid resources had disappeared, all her public debts had been confiscated through the annihilation of the mark which depreciated to nothing. Most of the middle classes were ruined. It was only very gradually, with the help of loans from Britain, the United States, Holland and one or two other solvent countries, and by hard work, that the German nation

(Continued on Page 28)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY TREND of stock prices and business, under Dow's Theory, turned upward in the summer of 1932. During the course of the recovery movement, there have been three setbacks, or corrections, the last of which, more substantial than the two preceding, got under way in March, 1937. Like the other two, there is no present reason to assume that the last setback, while more prolonged and severe, is other than an interruption, to be followed, in due course, by the attainment of new high levels for the entire movement from 1932.

THE INTERMEDIATE TREND of stock prices was signalled as downward on April 7, 1937. The down-movement has carried, to date, to March 31, 1938. Joint penetration, by the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, on current weakness, of the March 31 lows, would reconfirm the movement as downward. Reversal of this trend to an upward direction would be signalled, however, if the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, prior to violation of the March 31 support points, decisively penetrate their rally peaks of early April.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT. So far as concerns the volume of trading the market, over recent weeks, has assumed a lack of activity similar to that displayed by business since early December. On two occasions over the past ten days the turnover has fallen to the two hundred and eighty thousand share mark, representing the smallest of any full days since August 20, 1934.

Small volumes, coming at the end of a considerable decline in stock (Continued on Page 26)



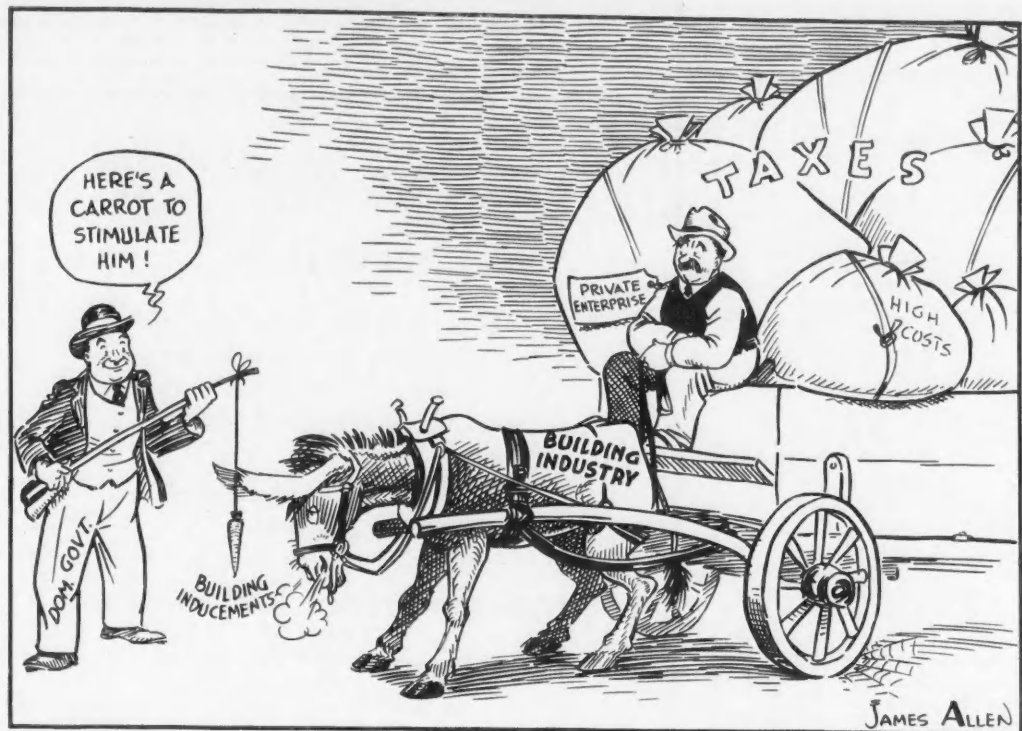
THIS column salutes Saskatchewan, which last week repudiated the repudiators and showed that its heart is still in the right place, despite years of drought and bad markets. It is the best thing for Canada that could have happened at this time, and gives new courage to those who believe that we cannot win to a sound position by wailing on our obligations. The majority of Albertans probably feel the same way, and will demonstrate it the first chance they get. We can be fairly sure that Aberhartism is now on the way out. It was bound to go eventually, of course, because it is economically impossible, but the Saskatchewan result suggests it will be sooner rather than later. Incidentally, Saskatchewan could borrow today on substantially better terms than before the election, indicating that morale is a more important factor than revenue.

IT IS rumored that the Saskatchewan showing may result in a Dominion election before the end of the year, with the Mackenzie King government appealing to the country on a National Unity-Canada First platform. This column forecasts that if it does, it will win hands down. Popular demand for the establishment of national unity is showing itself everywhere in Canada. This column believes that the provincial governments who are quarrelling with Ottawa over provincial rights are not supported by the mass of their citizens; that the man in the street—whether in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg or Vancouver—wants to be a Canadian first and the Federal government to be supreme beyond question, believing that Canada cannot fulfil its destiny otherwise. It would be a fine thing for Canada to have this question disposed of, once and for all. Those who feed from the provincial troughs are provincialists, but who else?

MORE rains in the West, notably in the areas previously hardest hit by drought, have strengthened the already bright crop prospects, while Europe has been suffering from lack of rain for the growing crops. Europe, consequently, is importing wheat in fairly substantial quantities, for reserves in case of war as well as for current needs. This makes a nice picture, but the United States is going to have a heavy export surplus and much of Europe's import needs will apparently come from Russia. However, the present outlook is for the maintenance of a satisfactory price, and with crop prospects the best in many years, the West and the whole of Canada have reason for optimism. Forecasts are also bullish regarding tourist traffic this year. Incoming tourists spent upwards of \$275,000,000 in Canada last year, and though depression in the United States may make the 1938 figure lower, it is expected to be still substantial by reason of the diversion, for economy, of much U.S. tourist traffic from Europe to Canada. With mining activity continuing at a high level, promising new production records for 1938, it is evident that Canada's economy appears likely to be well sustained in three very important fields, U.S. depression or no depression.

THOSE who are not given to counting the cost are delighted with the Dominion government's plans to stimulate the building industry, but others are wondering if the results can possibly be worth what the venture costs. A new feature of the program is the provision for loaning \$30,000,000 at less-than-normal interest rates to municipalities and corporations for the erection of low-cost, low-rent housing. Another provides, through subsidies to municipalities, for remission of taxes for three years to owner-occupants of houses built under the government scheme. What is basically wrong with the whole endeavor has been well stated by the president of the Ontario Property Owners' Association in a published letter to Mr. Dunning. There are two reasons, he says, for the high cost of housing and the failure of the building trades to enjoy a revival. One is the artificially high cost of construction; the other the crushing burden of land taxation. He points out that the provision, through government aid, of houses at less than cost can only make private enterprise more reluctant to undertake building. Government competition, in this case as in others, will check private enterprise. And, he says pertinently, "Canada is not financially able to enjoy the luxury of providing houses at less than cost any more than it can afford to provide railways at less than cost."

THIS column constantly marvels at the willingness of people to undertake to manage public affairs in times like these. Who, one would think, would want to be a Finance Minister when public finances are in such desperate shape? It is so much easier to criticize, as we do here, than to act constructively. Mr. Dunning and the other members of the government are prodded to do something to stimulate production and employment when there is really nothing to be done that is constructive and sound other than to reduce taxes. That calls for economy on the part of the government, and the reduction of government spending. Yet the popular demand is always for more government spending. Maybe the fault is with the people, rather than the government.



DRIVER: "WHY NOT LIGHTEN THE LOAD?"

AGREED CHARGES ON RAILWAYS

New Transport Bill Would Permit Individual Bargaining, Which Seems to Conflict with Principle of Rail Tariff

BY ALBERT C. WAKEMAN

RAILWAY tariffs will become mere bases for bargaining, at least so far as large shippers are concerned, if the clauses concerning "agreed charges" remain in the transport bill which last week passed the House of Commons and which this week is before the Senate.

It is a government bill which would set up a Dominion Transport Commission with control over rail, inland water and air transportation. The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, which has functioned since 1903, has been limited to railways. Facilities for transportation have increased since that time. Water routes and equipment have been improved, and fast shipments are possible by air, but most important of all, there has been extended throughout the settled parts of the country a network of highways bringing a new kind of transportation to the door of nearly every producer and consumer. Railways were practically the beginning and the end of transportation in Canada in 1903, being supplemented only by the water routes and by local cab or dray service. Now the railways are merely one of several alternative forms.

It is significant that the principal discussion in the House has been regarding the part of the bill covering agreed charges—rather than regarding the broader question of transport control. There are two major types of transportation which can not be reached directly by the Dominion government. One is ocean transportation, which is international in character and beyond the direct jurisdiction of any country, and which is influenced, though not entirely governed, by certain agreements among the large shipping companies, the North Atlantic Conference being one illustration. The other is highway transport which in Canada is under provincial jurisdiction because of provincial control over highways.

THE Dominion government therefore approaches the problem under the handicap of the ever-recurring limitations of constitutional power. There are even doubts about what it can do concerning rates for air or water service within the limits of a province. The railways are the special protégé of the Dominion, however, and since a rigid tariff has been found to be fatal to their interests, an effort is now being made to relieve the situation for them by leaving a back door for competitive bargaining.

The railways find themselves in a position roughly as follows, taking a Montreal manufacturer as an illustration. Heavy raw materials are brought in by water in the summer months, and stored for the winter season, when rail shipments from Saint John or some other winter port will be held to a minimum. Similarly the company's products for export or for the Pacific coast go out as much as possible by boat. The bulk of the sales to the populous markets of Ontario and Quebec move by truck on highways which are open nearly all the year. The expensive rail transportation gets what business is left over—principally shipments of several hundred miles or more, to the maritimes, northern Ontario, and the prairie provinces. Thus the railways, after developing the plant and equipment for a national service, find themselves eliminated from some of the longest hauls and from most of the short hauls.

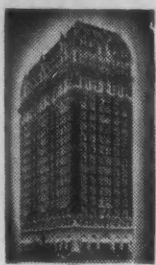
This narrowing down of railway service from a

general to a specialized field is an economic fact which can not be ignored, and which must be incorporated in any system of transportation and regulation. As we develop new economies, whether they be the Panama Canal or a Montreal-Toronto highway, we must use them if we are to survive in a competitive world. If machinery can go from Montreal to Vancouver more cheaply by boat than by rail, then it must go by boat, and if a Montreal distributor finds trucks more suitable for his trade in the Ottawa Valley, then he must be allowed to use them. Transportation, with all the improvements of the past and with those which are still to come, must be operated as a service to the country. We must never succumb to the idea of a vested interest, and try to run the country so as to create traffic for a given system.

The railways for years have been fighting a losing battle against this trend. They have been faced with the alternatives of maintaining rates but losing business, and of cutting rates to retain business, either one of which means loss of revenue. The only real hope has been such growth in traffic as would adequately support all services, but this growth has been painfully slow in making its appearance. It can not be forced by prohibitive regulations. It can come only through adoption of every possible economy, and nurturing the growth of industry as a whole.

A CANADIAN Freight Classification, which is the basis of railway rates in Canada, is a document which impresses the layman—should he ever see one—as both bulky and intricate. The 1925 issue, for instance, comprised 271 pages, listing every conceivable type of merchandise from acorns to zinc shavings. This listing of every kind of commodity was for the purpose of assigning it to one or other of the ten classes. The tariff rate for that class then applied to all commodities assigned to it. Behind the scheme, of course, is the idea of charging "what the traffic will bear."

(Continued on Page 25)



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ONTARIO'S GOLD

A NINE per cent increase in value
of production was recorded last
year by the gold mines of Ontario,
the leading gold-producing province
of Canada. The value of the output
of the gold mines of that province—
including both gold and silver pro-
duction—in 1937 totalled \$87,767,000,
as compared with \$80,469,000 in 1936.
The output of both gold and silver
from these mines showed a gain on
the comparison between the two
years. In addition to these mines,
Ontario has a large production of
silver from silver-cobalt ores, while
both gold and silver are derived from
the argentiferous ores of the Sudbury
district.

The Porcupine belt led the
Ontario gold mines in value of produc-
tion in 1937 as in 1936. The value of
production from this area—both gold
and silver values—rose from \$35,654,-
000 in 1936 to \$39,069,000; while the
output from Kirkland Lake increased
on the same comparison from \$33,-
782,000 to \$35,056,000. Similarly the
value of production from the Mata-
chewan area advanced from \$1,454,-
000 to \$1,841,000 and that from
Northwestern Ontario from \$9,578,000
to \$11,800,000.

Gold production increased in each
of these areas in 1937 over 1936,
while the output of silver increased
in all but Northwestern Ontario. In
the Porcupine belt the gold produc-
tion rose from 1,016,257 fine ounces
in 1936 to 1,113,769 ounces last year.
Similarly gold output increased in
the Kirkland Lake area from 962,339
to 999,060 ounces; in Matachewan
from 41,446 to 52,492 ounces; and in
Northwestern Ontario from 273,615 to
337,358 ounces. Silver output de-
clined in Northwestern Ontario, be-
tween these two years, from 77,521
to 54,389 fine ounces. On the other
hand, the silver production increased
in Matachewan from 8,265 to 10,803
ounces; in Kirkland Lake from 204,
168 to 214,436 ounces; and in Porcu-
pine from 188,569 to 221,371 ounces.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this de-
partment be read in conjunction with the Business and
Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

CANADA CEMENT PREFERRED

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I had a few shares of Canada Cement preferred
stock which cost me around 100 and recently, when
the stock dropped down to 90 I picked up a bit more.
I am confident that business generally is going to be
much better before very long and that a company like
Canada Cement should do well. Perhaps you will be
good enough to give me your opinion on my action to-
gether with whatever information of a current nature
you may have available.

—R. T. Y., Moncton, N.B.

I believe that Canada Cement earnings are hold-
ing up reasonably well and I am inclined to agree
with your term appreciation of the outlook. The
preferred, as you know, is receiving quarterly divid-
ends of \$1.25 or \$5 annually and with the last extra
payment in March of this year, outstanding arrear-
ages were reduced to \$29.99 3/4 per share. It would
appear to be the policy of the company to clear off
these arrearages by cash payments from time to time
but as you can see from the amount, this will require
a very considerable time. Nevertheless the yield on
the price of 90 which you paid is 5.5 per cent., a very
satisfactory return and one which, in all probability,
will be maintained.

In the year ended November 30, 1937, Canada
Cements earnings rose to \$3,924,736 as against \$2,-
830,906 in the previous year and per share on the
preferred was \$7.27 as against \$3.57 in 1936; 19
cents in 1935; 27 cents in 1934; 38 cents in 1933;
\$3.91 in 1932 and \$7.47 in 1931. As you can see by
these figures the company felt the effects of the
depression to the full extent—it is naturally directly
susceptible to the degree of construction activity in
the country—and in all probability is feeling to a
certain extent the present recession. The financial
position as reported at the close of the last fiscal
year had greatly improved. Total current assets
stood at \$5,160,268, including cash of \$1,835,691 and
marketable securities of \$1,047,840, against total cur-
rent liabilities of \$978,542. A year earlier current
assets had been \$3,885,269 and liabilities \$656,313;
net working capital at the close of last year had in-
creased to \$4,181,726 as against \$3,228,956 a year
earlier.

As to the current outlook there is some conflict of
opinion. While government figures show a gain in
Canadian cement production this year as compared
with last, it is understood that shipments have not
helped up and there is some doubt as to whether Can-
ada Cement can equal last year's earnings record.
On the other hand the government has just an-
nounced an extensive campaign to aid recovery in
which construction of both buildings and highways
figure prominently. The figures include \$2,900,000
for tourist highways and parks, \$1,310,000 for min-
ing roads, \$1,350,000 for airport construction and
\$1,000,000 for elimination of grade crossings. In
addition the government is carrying out a large pro-
gram of public works and lending money to the
municipalities to encourage housing directly.

You can see that while these figures by no means
can be taken as an estimate of the business which
will come to Canada Cement, all these projects con-
tain portions in which cement is an essential in-
gredient. Just how soon these various projects can
be put in effect to materially affect the earnings
for the current fiscal year ending with November
remains to be seen. You can be assured that the
company, because of its dominant position, will ob-
tain a major portion of all business and even though
the pessimists should prove to be right, the antici-
pated decline in 1938 earnings may eventually prove
to be fairly moderate.

CANADIAN WIREBOUND BOXES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I own some of the Class "A" stock of Canadian Wire-
bound Boxes, Ltd., which I have had for some time.
Just recently I happened to glance at the quotation for
this stock and saw that the yield was over 8 per cent.
What is wrong? Has the company's business been falling
off or is it true, as I have heard it said many times these
days, that quotations are all out of line and do not any
longer tell the true story of an individual company. I
will be very grateful for your help since maybe I had
better sell now when I can get 18 for the stock; I paid
more than that for it. Thanks for some information.

—R. T. W., Brampton, Ont.

Even though the yield is what you have noticed
I see no reason for rushing to sell Canadian Wire-
bound Boxes "A" stock. It is perfectly true that
the market is "out of line" despite the fact that
there has been an inevitable slowing up of Canadian
business, chiefly inspired by the lack of confidence
across the border. Nevertheless the record is far
from black and the outlook by no means gloomy; I
have no information as to any particularly adverse
experiences recently in the case of your company.

As a matter of fact the company's fiscal year
ended on April 30 and the annual report should be
along about the end of the present month; in the
meantime, in the absence of the whole picture there
are certain encouraging signs. For example the com-
pany recently declared the regular quarterly divid-
end of 37 1/2 cents payable July 2 to shareholders of
record June 15 and such action certainly would not
be taken if there were any severe falling off of
business. In addition, at the time the Class "A"
stock was listed at Toronto in April of this year, the
official estimate of sales for the last fiscal year was
\$1,570,000 as against actual sales of \$1,554,901 in
the year ended April 30, 1937. In that year the
company's net was \$153,750 or the equivalent of
\$2.92 on the Class "A" stock as against \$2.36 in 1936;
\$1.50 in 1935; \$1.11 in 1934; a deficit of one cent in
1933; earnings of 52 cents in 1932; of \$1.89 in 1931
and of \$2.32 in 1930. The last balance sheet available
shows total current assets of \$514,672, including
cash of \$40,313 against total current liabilities of
\$200,434. Net working capital stood at \$314,238 as
against \$254,624 a year earlier and profit and loss
surplus was \$145,334. Equity per share of \$19.28
for the Class "A" stock was higher than current
market quotations.

Because of the nature of its business—it manu-
factures wirebound, plywood, and nailed shipping
cases and corrugated cartons and other products—in
factories at Toronto and Montreal, the company's
sales depend upon the purchasing power of Canad-

ian consumers. It is reasonable therefore to assume
that it may be feeling the effect of the recent slow-
ing up, but it is the consensus of current informed
opinion that present conditions are temporary, rather
than an indication of another major depression. The
company is efficiently operated and while competition
does exist in a large degree, the ownership of certain
patents gives it a preferred position in some lines.
You can observe from the earnings record that under
conditions of normal prosperity, satisfactory income
is assured. At the present time accumulated arrear-
ages on the Class "A," which is entitled to \$1.50
annually, stand at \$2.25. There does not appear to
be any immediate prospect of clearing these off, but
such a move should not be difficult once two or three
profitable years were experienced. Certainly at the
present time I know of no reason why shareholders
should dispose of this stock.

GUNNAR AND LEITCH

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would be pleased to have you give me your opinion
as to the relative prospects mine-wise of Gunnar Gold
Mines and Leitch Gold Mines.

—K. A. B., Brandon, Man.

Prospects mine-wise of Gunnar Gold Mines
and Leitch Gold Mines would appear quite
favorable. Both companies have excellent manage-
ment, are in profitable production and carrying out
development which is meeting with good results.
The Leitch picture was covered in detail in our issue
of May 28. At present the property is being opened
up from the 525 to 1,025-foot level, to establish four
new horizons as recommended by the mine manager.
Gunnar has completed two years of milling and total
output to the end of May was \$1,226,878, with ore
reserves reported as having been well maintained.
The first dividend was paid last December and the
second on May 2. A block of 80,000 treasury shares
were recently sold at 50 cents a share and an addi-
tional 200,000 shares optioned at prices ranging from
90 cents to \$1 to provide funds for development and
expansion, while maintaining cash reserves for divid-
end purposes. Dividend disbursements will be made
from time to time as earnings warrant.

Considerable new development work is in progress
and results continue satisfactory. Crosscuts are
being put out at levels below the 500-foot horizon to
open parallel veins. It was reported at annual meet-
ing in April that results on the No 6 vein were par-
ticularly pleasing. On the 1,000-foot level about 200
feet of ore had been opened up, with equally good
values 150 feet ahead. This vein has also been cut
on the 750-foot horizon and has been located on sur-
face. A new vein which may prove highly important,
was recently opened in a crosscut from the 625-foot
level, has been drifted on for a length of 120 feet
on this horizon and is still in high grade ore. The
new vein has also been cut on the 500-foot level and
values compare with these below. A drill hole put
out on the 750-foot horizon intersected the vein with
values running 1.6 ounces in gold. This ore body
which is known as No. 8 vein runs off at right angles
to the main No. 1 vein.

GOD'S LAKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been considering buying God's Lake Gold Mines
shares. Do you think it is a good buy at current levels
and what are chances for a dividend this year? Thank-
ing you for your opinion which I have profited by in
the past.

—W. G. G., Port Hope, Ont.

Yes, I think God's Lake Gold Mines looks cheap
at current levels and I am of the opinion that
it would be selling considerably higher if there was
greater public interest in the market. A steady im-
provement has been apparent in production and earn-
ings, and ore reserves have been climbing in an im-
portant way. In fact the company is in the strong-
est position in its history while the stock is cur-
rently selling at the price of a prospect.

A new high monthly record was established in
April when output was valued at just over \$84,000
from 5,751 tons for an average recovery of \$14.61
per ton, which increase was reported due to the fact
that less development ore was going to the mill. Pro-
duction for May is stated to have been in the neigh-
borhood of \$77,000, the decline from April being
due to the mill have been closed down for several
days, while for the first five months output exceeded
\$340,000.

Ore reserves were officially reported at the end
of the last fiscal year as 152,400 tons, of which 38,-
200 tons were broken. This total compared with
136,500 at the end of 1936; 99,000 tons as of 1935
and 76,000 when the mill was ordered. Consider-
able new ore has been put in sight so far this year
and it is estimated there is between three and four
years' supply ahead of the mill. Much greater
widths and higher values are reported from stoping
above the fourth level on the west zone, which is
showing ore widths up to 12 feet as compared with
drift average of around four feet.

The company is building up a strong surplus and
while I cannot predict when a dividend will be paid,
it is reasonable to anticipate this in the not too dis-
tant future. Working capital at the end of 1936
was \$37,812 and this was increased last year to \$167,-
897. Current assets inclusive of \$160,864 cash were

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GOLD & DROSS

\$224,525 after over \$200,000 in supplies had been purchased. Current liabilities were \$56,628. Operating profits, before write-offs last year exceeded \$200,000 and 1938 should be the best year the company has yet experienced.

It is also worth pointing out that the company owns outright a hydro-electric power located about 40 miles from the property.

TUMWATA, SHERRITT GORDON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me what information you can on Tumwata Gordon Lake (N.W.T.) Mining Syndicate. If you have any reliable information on the Gordon Lake district, please let me know. Also, how is Sherritt Gordon coming along? I hold some of this stock. Would you advise me to hold or dispose of same?

—M. O. Chula Vista, Cal.

Tumwata Gordon Lake (N.W.T.) Mining Syndicate is capitalized at 35,000 shares of \$1 par and owns a group of 12 claims, approximately 480 acres, in the Gordon Lake area, North West Territories. As the syndicate has just been formed and little exploration carried out so far, it is impossible to advise you as to whether you should invest in it. The property is located not far from two groups owned by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company and another group owned by Sun Bear. The ground is being prospected at the present time and a wide vein has already been exposed with free gold in evidence.

Intensive investigation of the Gordon Lake area is in sight for this year. It was just two years ago that a spectacular gold find was made there and this ground is now the Camlaren Mines on which development is proceeding preparatory to taking in a 50-ton mill this summer. The grade here is quite high and it is expected millfeed will show values of better than an ounce per ton. Numerous other well known mining companies have acquired ground in this section and several syndicates formed all of which promise to be active this summer.

I would be inclined to hold on to Sherritt Gordon Mines which is making a profit despite the low price for copper. In the first quarter of the year an operating profit of \$164,674 was shown, before taxes and writeoffs. The operating profit for last five months of 1937, the portion of the year during which the company was in operation, was \$149,623 and the net loss after all charges was \$80,550. Dividends will not be paid until a sufficient cash reserve has been built up and this is entirely dependent on the price of copper. The company has an excellent selling arrangement whereby all the output is disposed of immediately it is available. Additional ground was acquired last year.

\$36,883 (against \$46,552 in the previous year) and after deduction of \$33,495 for bond interest, the company had net income for 1937 of \$3,188. Bond interest was earned 1.10 times, against 1.36 times the previous year. While current assets totalled \$124,261, cash amounted to only \$8,491 against current liabilities of \$97,692, which is not a very healthy position. Working capital at \$26,569 was slightly less than half the amount at the end of the preceding year. Incidentally, I notice that in February last the Securities and Exchange Commission in the U.S. issued an order withdrawing the registration of the company's first and refunding bonds due 1945 on the Baltimore Stock Exchange, for refusal to furnish certain data to the S.E.C. I don't know if this has any significance or not.

H. E. W. Norwich, Ont. I agree with you that the MESABI MINES incident should call for investigation and you should have forwarded your letter to the Ontario Securities Commission, if you have not already done so. This is the kind of thing that is injurious to the mining industry and particularly harmful to the public financing of new properties. My comment was based on the official intimation that there was an indicated tonnage of 75,000 tons expected to grade at least \$13, on which assumption a 100-ton mill was erected. Apparently all this was done without having an independent check made on the mine manager's estimate of the amount and grade of ore. Whether your assumptions are correct or not, there is no doubt but that the public who bought the stock have been put "on the spot" without a gambling chance; as an independent report states that ore of commercial grade has not been developed in sufficient quantity to supply the mill.

T. H. T., Winnipeg, Man. The DETROIT INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE COMPANY filed a petition last month in the Federal Court at Detroit for reorganization under the Bankruptcy Act. The court signed an order continuing the company in possession of its property, and the proceedings will not involve any change in the operation of the Ambassador Bridge, which is owned by the company. The petition indicated that the reason for its filing is that the company is engaged in negotiations which, when matured, will result in a plan of reorganization to be submitted to the court and the company's security holders for acceptance. The obligations of the Bridge Co. necessitating reorganization are those which arise under its first mortgage bonds and its debentures.

D. R. A., Peterboro, Ont. The gradual decline in the grade of ore of SISCOE GOLD MINES as shown by mill recovery was one of the principal causes of the decline, although the market was also affected by various rumors which proved unfounded. The property is a large one and to date has only been developed to a comparatively shallow depth, and the whole acreage by no means explored, a fact which the present value of the shares would not appear to be reflecting. The company enjoys excellent management, has a large quick surplus and is paying 20 cents a share annually in dividends. Ore reserves above the 1,850-foot level are considered ample for at least three years and further depth development should maintain reserves for a much longer period. Earnings for the first quarter this year were equal to 6.2 cents per share against 6.9 cents in similar three months last year. Company officials forecast favorable earning results for the current year.

S. A. L., Meaford, Ont. HARDING CARPETS LIMITED seems to be doing well. E. A. Cuthbertson, the president, in a letter to shareholders the other day reporting on operations for the first six months of the current fiscal year, pointed out that the conservative dividend policy of the board has enabled the building up of a surplus out of earnings and directors have decided to declare a half-yearly dividend of 10c per share. In this connection it is interesting to note that the company's profit and loss surplus has increased from \$43,554 at October 31, 1934 to \$158,931 at October 31, 1937, while in the same period net working capital shows an increase from \$172,573 to \$354,364. The current dividend of 10c per cent on the 171,573 shares outstanding requires only \$17,103.

H. F., Birtle, Man. DARWIN GOLD MINES made an assignment late last year. The company failed to show a consistent profit during the period of operation and debts accumulated. Liabilities exceeded \$61,000 when it went into bankruptcy. A reorganization has been effected and a new company—BARODA GOLD MINES, capitalized at \$1,000,000 shares—formed to acquire the Darwin assets. The new company is to pay all creditors and issue Baroda shares to the Darwin stockholders on the basis of one new for each three of the old. In addition the old shareholders are offered rights to purchase one new share at 10c per share for each three Darwin held. An extensive program of development is planned on completion of financing but there has as yet been no announcement of the success attending the financing efforts.

M. E., Toronto, Ont. Statistics coming from CHILE have indicated improvement in that country's financial and trade position during the past year or so. But any satisfaction on this score on the part of holders of defaulted Chile bonds is offset by growing suspicion, or realization, that the Government is not making a real effort to meet its interest obligations to bondholders. For example, the Government of Chile (and the Governments of some other South American countries as well) have been using surplus funds to buy in depreciated bonds at a few cents on the dollar instead of paying interest. This is anything but ethical, and creates doubt that the Government will fulfil its obligations to foreign bondholders even should they have the means to do so. The bonds are currently quoted around 18½ and have fluctuated within a few points above and below this level during the past couple of years or so. I think you would probably do well to sell and re-invest in some Canadian security which seems to offer better prospects for appreciation. Remember that plenty of good Canadian stocks are selling at what seem to be unwarranted low levels at the present time. I would say that a purchase of some stocks such as Abitibi preferred at present prices might prove much better than holding on to the Republic of Chile bonds.

S. L., Lemieux, Ont. ORA DONNA GOLD MINES is still in the prospect class. The company has three groups of claims in the Little Long Lac, Sturgeon River gold area, with the Kinghorn group adjoining Oro Plata on the west. It was reported early this year that a financial arrangement had been entered into with a Montreal financial house, which if completed would put \$242,500 in the treasury. A complete geophysical survey of the Kinghorn property has been made and this is to be followed by diamond drilling, but I have not yet heard that this campaign had commenced. I would not put too much faith in the promises of a "much higher price in the near future," as this will be dependent on property developments and market conditions.

M. E. A., Palgrave, Ont. While present milling operations at LEBEL ORO MINES are returning a moderate operating profit, the answer as to whether the stock will "be of any value in the course of time," is largely dependent on results secured from exploration planned for the immediate future. It is expected diamond drilling from surface will shortly be commenced in an endeavor to locate new ore bodies, the possibility of which was indicated last year in a geophysical survey of the property. Some encouraging results were also secured from drilling done last fall.

W. L., St. John's, Nfld. I agree with you that the financial statement of UNITED TOWNS ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED is an odd document. I cannot remember seeing a balance sheet approved by a firm of chartered accountants that included collections made in January in the statement of cash on hand at the end of the preceding December. While this and various other items in the balance sheet are not such as to inspire confidence, there is no evidence that there is anything "rotten in the state of Denmark." The same may be said of the methods used by the company in connection with the exchange of bonds under the redemption scheme you refer to in your letter. I notice that the income account for the year shows net earnings at

Canada's Largest City

City of Montreal
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 Denominations: \$1,000 and \$500.
 Price: 100 and interest.

One of the six largest cities in North America, Montreal holds an outstanding position in the industrial, commercial and financial activities of the Dominion.

Descriptive circular upon request.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Toronto
 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

MINES

BY J. A. MCRAE

I HAVE been informed through responsible channels that there is a large measure of truth in the reports that England and the United States have fooled themselves in their manipulation of prices for base metals. During armament and ship-building programs they have managed to drive the price of these metals down to less than half that prevailing eighteen months ago. However, in doing so, they have played right into the hands of the aggressor nations. Japan and Germany can now buy their lead and zinc at prices somewhat less than the actual cost of producing the metal. From all accounts, these nations have been taking quick advantage of the situation,—the source of supply being the United States and British countries.

The opposite course, that of bidding up the price of metals, would have cost England and America more for their metal requirements, but would have not only helped the producers of metals within their own countries but would have placed a serious handicap on aggressor nations,—and would have probably limited the amount they could afford to buy. The time is not too late to consider a change of policy and program.

Con. Mining & Smelting Company is the second largest silver producing enterprise in the world at this time.

Pioneer Gold Mines produced \$168,000 during May, with operating expenses of \$66,000. Output for the first five months of this year was \$844,000 compared with \$881,000 for the corresponding period of 1937.

International Nickel Mines of Canada has reached a producing stage of such magnitude that it accounts for 80 per cent. of the world output of nickel, stands out as the greatest individual producer of platinum in the world,—and, what may even surprise the great majority of people in

Canada, the mine produces over 5 per cent. of the copper requirements of the world. In other words, twenty such mines could supply the world's entire copper demands.

God's Lake Gold Mines has an objective of \$750,000 in gold production this year, an increase of 20 per cent. over the former best year, 1937.

John E. Hammel has entered into a deal involving control of the Chan Yellowknife Gold Mines. The option was acquired through Val d'Or Mineral Holdings.

Dome Mines produced \$3,051,000 in the first five months of the current year, from 249,100 tons of ore.

Powell Rouyn Mines is recovering an average of approximately \$6.30 per ton. The company ships its ore to the adjoining Noranda smelter.

Leitch Gold Mines is maintaining production at \$2,000 per day. The ore occurs in narrow veins, but the grade is over \$24 to the ton.

Uchi Gold Mines, in addition to general underground development preparatory to going into production late this year, is carrying on surface exploration with success. One new vein in particular holding unusual promise, with grab samples over a length of several hundred feet and a width of two feet averaging over \$25 to the ton in gold.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines has passed a new mile post. From the gold produced since the beginning in 1911 the company has paid out approximately \$260,000,000. Wages alone paid out have exceeded \$95,000,000.

Hollinger has a plant of 5,000 tons daily capacity completely paid for, and also has an ore reserve of \$88,000,000 developed.

Hollinger occupies an area not any larger than one mere section of land in the wheat fields of the West. It is difficult when standing on the surface of such a small plot to realize the underground has caused over a

(Continued on Page 26)

What-NO ALKA-SELTZER IN THE HOUSE!

Don't LET THIS HAPPEN IN YOUR HOME

IT certainly is disappointing to wake up with a headache or an upset stomach, and find there are no Alka-Seltzer Tablets in the house.

This often means having to start the day feeling miserable, when, had Alka-Seltzer Tablets been available, you could just drop one in a glass of water and quickly have a sparkling glass of Alka-Seltzer that would relieve your trouble promptly.

Alka-Seltzer gives relief in TWO ways—it's analgesic properties promptly relieve the pain and because it is one of the best alkalis known, it helps correct the excess acid condition so often associated with common ailments. Sold by all druggists in 30c and 60c packages.



Dividend Notices

THE CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 66
 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 50c per share on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company for the six months ending June 30th, 1938, with a bonus of 50c per share, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th day of July, 1938, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1938.

By Order of the Board,
 J. E. RILEY, Secretary.
 Montreal, P.Q.
 June 13th, 1938.

DIVIDEND NOTICE BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the issued No. Par Value capital stock of the Company for the second quarter ending June 30th, 1938. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, July 2nd, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1938.

Share Warrant Holders will present coupons, Serial No. 25, to any branch in Canada of The Royal Bank of Canada, who will negotiate them at par, on or after July 2nd, 1938.

H. H. BRONSDOWN, Secretary.
 Dated at Toronto, June 17th, 1938.

CANADIAN WIREBOUND BOXES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE
 The Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share on account of arrears on the class "A" shares of the Company, payable July 2nd, 1938, to shareholders of record June 15th.

By Order of the Board,
 J. P. BERNEY, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE, MUNICIPAL BOND QUOTATIONS

Furnished by J. R. McGossion & Co., Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto.

REAL ESTATE ISSUES

Acadia Apartments 6½/49...	35	40
Ansonia Bldg. 5½/45...	29	31
Balfour Building 6/43...	29	31
Bay-Adelaide Garage 6½/47...	29	32
Bloor St. George Rlty. 7½/46...	45	51
Deer Park Manor 7/40...	48	53
Dominion Square 6/48...	18½	52
Ellis Park Apts. 6½/45...	52	57
Godfrey Realty 6½/42...	41	45
Lord Nelson Hotel 4/47...	42	46
Mayor Building 6½/42...	28	42
Montreal Apartments 5½/48...	57	61
Northern Ontario Bldg. 5½/39...	96	100
Ontario Building 3½/43...	25	30
Ogilvy Realty 5½/51...	65	69
Richmond Bay 6½/47...	92	96
Richmond Building 7/47...	18	24
St. Cath-Stanley Rlty. 3½/52...	32	37
Vancouver Georgia Hotel 6/47...	52	58
Windsor Arms Hotel 6½/47...	79	83

MUNICIPAL ISSUES

East York, Township of...	63	67
Eglinton, Township of...	96	101
Fort Erie, Town of...	95	100
Kingsville, Town of...	95	—
Leamington, Town of...	98	—
Leaside, Town of...	98	103
Midland, Town of...	98	102
Mimico, Town of...	96	101
New Toronto, Town of...	96	101
Niagara Falls, City of...	99	103
North York, Township of...	99	103
Penbrooke, Town of...	29	33
Riverside, Town of...	14	18
St. Boniface 5½, City of...	39	42
Scarboro Township 6½/47...	52	58
Sudbury 5½, Town of...	100	104
Trenton, Town of...	98	102
Weston, Town of...	96	100
Windsor, 3½, 1937, City of...	62	65
York, Township of...	79	84

Municipal quotations are necessarily approximate, there being various coupon rates and maturities.

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"I wish to thank you for your prompt, fair and courteous treatment in the claim of Mr. C. —, Policy No. 283 —, also to pass on to you Mr. C. —'s appreciation of his experience with the General Accident Group. From now on he will certainly be a good advertiser for your Company. — Personally I will try to get a fair premium income for you from \$ — as compensation for the first fire policy I wrote you —"

GENERAL ACCIDENT GROUP
357 BAY ST. TORONTO

Concerning Insurance NOTICE OF CLAIM

Importance of Compliance With Conditions of Policy
With Respect to Notice to Insurance Company

BY GEORGE GILBERT

ONE of the usual conditions of policies of insurance and surety bonds is that prompt notice of loss or claim under the contract must be given to the insurance company. It is the part of wisdom for claimants to see that this condition is complied with.

In a health and accident policy issued to one Benjamin S. Thompson, insuring against "loss from death or disability, . . . resulting directly and solely from bodily injury, independently of all other causes, sustained through accidental means," there was a condition requiring immediate notice to the company in the case of accidental death. The insured died, and a claim was made under the policy by his widow. The company rejected the claim on the ground of insufficiency of notice.

Action was taken against the company and at the trial the widow contended that the insured's death was brought about by food poisoning from his having eaten unwholesome or contaminated food. As tending to show oral notice of accidental death, the widow relied upon informal conversations shortly after the death of the insured with several persons claimed to have authority to receive notice on behalf of the insurance company. There was nothing in such conversations, it was brought out, to indicate that death had resulted from contaminated food, the nearest approach to anything of the kind being a statement that "Mr. Thompson died on account of indigestion."

At the close of the testimony, the trial court directed a verdict for the insurance company, and the widow appealed. On appeal, it was held that the policy specifically provided that in the event of accidental death immediate notice thereof must be given the company; and that the widow had the burden of proving that notice was given as required by the terms of the policy, or that such notice was waived. The mere notice of death was insufficient, the notice required being such as under the existing circumstances by fair construction would inform the company that the insured met death through accident.

ASSUMING that oral notice of accidental death would be sufficient, it was held there was nothing in the conversation relied on to indicate that death resulted from contaminated food, or anything indicating that death was accidental. The statement that the insured died on account of indigestion was insufficient to show the death was accidental, as indigestion did not suggest accident. As there was no evidence of immediate notice of accidental death, and no evidence of waiver of the requirement of notice by any representative of the company, it was held that the trial court had properly directed a verdict for the insurance company.

In the month of April a few years ago, a man named Baker, who was in Wisconsin at the time, in attempting to avoid being struck by a car driven by one Weston Tormey, stepped into the path of and was struck by another car which was driven by one Arthur Tegt. During the month of August following, an occupant of the Tormey car told Baker that Weston Tormey was driving the car at the time of the accident and gave him the name and address of Tormey's father.

Subsequently, Baker wrote to Weston Tormey, in care of his father, requesting information as to whether the car was Weston's or his father's, and as to whether insurance was carried, and, if so, in whose name. Later on, suit was brought by Baker against Tegt, Thomas W. Tormey, Jr., a brother of Weston Tormey, and the insurance company.

When the action finally came to trial, over two years had elapsed since the accident, and the insurance company contended that notice in writing had not been given as required by the terms of the policy issued by Thomas W. Tormey, Sr., but the trial judge rejected this contention, with the understanding, however, that the insurance company was not to be referred to in any way during the trial.

IT APPEARING at the trial, without contradiction, that the Tormey car was driven by Weston Tormey, the judge permitted Baker, over the objection of Weston Tormey, to substitute the latter as a party defendant for Thomas W. Tormey, Jr. Weston Tormey was permitted to interpose a defence that more than

two years had elapsed since the event causing the personal injury complained of; that no action was ever begun against Weston Tormey and no summons or complaint served upon him within two years of the date of the accident. Weston Tormey further alleged that he never had served upon him any notice stating that Baker claimed any satisfaction from him for any damages which occurred to Baker.

Verdict and judgment at the trial were for Baker, and Tormey and the insurance company appealed. On appeal, it was held by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin that the "no action clause" in the policy of the insurance company was valid and effective, and that it was error for the trial court to overrule the insurance company's plea in abatement based thereon. It was also held that the institution of an action against one person by the service of a summons and complaint in a cause of action existing against another, does not arrest the running of the statute of limitations with respect to an action against the latter.

It was provided by statute that no action to recover damages for an injury to a person shall be maintained unless, within two years after the happening of the event causing such damages, notice in writing shall be served upon the person or corporation by whom it is claimed such damage was caused, stating the time and place where such damages occurred, a brief description of the injuries, the manner in which they were received, and the grounds upon which claim is made, and that satisfaction thereof is claimed of such person or corporation.

As more than two years had run between the time of the accident and the time when the trial court allowed Weston Tormey to be made a party defendant, the statute of limitations had run, and it was held, Weston Tormey's motion for a directed verdict in his favor should have been granted.

IN A case before the Supreme Court of Ontario a few years ago action was taken by a fraternal society against a well-known bonding company on a guarantee bond for loss sustained through the default of one of its officials, and a claim was also made for a refund of expenses incurred in connection with the prosecution of the defaulting official, this claim being based on a letter from the bonding company in which it was alleged by the fraternal society, the bonding company agreed to pay such expenses.

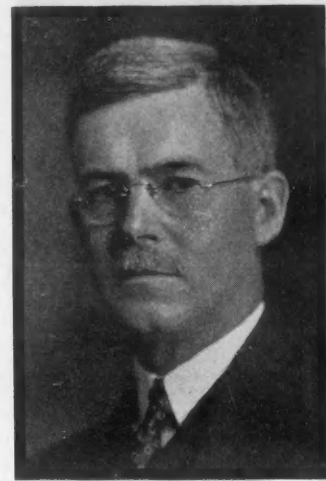
In its defence the bonding company contended that the action was not brought within the time provided by the terms of the bond, and that in its letter it did not make the alleged agreement in regard to the payment of the expenses of the fraternal society incurred in the prosecution of its defaulting official. The evidence showed that the bond provided for notice of the default and proof of loss to be given to the bonding company, also provided that no action should be brought after the expiration of twelve months from the time of the first giving of notice of the discovery of the loss to the bonding company. The evidence further showed that the action was not commenced until three years after the first giving of notice of the discovery of loss, and that the bonding company had not asked for any extension of time to consider the claim.

In its judgment the court held that the action on the bond failed, as the fraternal society had not complied with the conditions of the bond precedent to the bringing of an action, and the action was dismissed with costs. In connection with the more based on the letter, the evidence showed that the fraternal society had not disclosed the full amount of the default to the bonding company, and that the fraternal society had re-employed its defaulting official; and, further, that the expenses for which the fraternal society asked repayment were made up of fees and disbursements charged by a solicitor retained by the fraternal society. It was held that the bonding company was not liable for the expenses incurred by the fraternal society save for one item of disbursements in costs. In connection with the preliminary prosecution of the official in question.

**LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA
IN HEALTHY CONDITION**

IN THE course of an instructive address before a recent meeting of the Toronto Chapter of the Institute of Chartered Life Underwriters of Canada, R. Leighton Foster, K.C., General Counsel of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, said:

"While the problems confronting business generally, and particularly financial institutions, seem more numerous and serious today than they ever did before, I sometimes wonder if they should not be viewed more frequently in perspective and with a recollection of what has gone before. The other day I listened to a very interesting address with respect to Education and Modern Youth. The impression prevails today that our young people, particularly college graduates, have fewer opportunities for satisfactory employment than their earlier generations. The speaker, who was the President of a great University, proved by recalling to our minds the conditions ten, twenty, thirty and forty years ago that, although the problems facing youth today are different and new, they are not more numerous or alarming than those



A. N. MITCHELL, Vice-President and General Manager of the Canada Life Assurance Company, who has just been elected President of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, comprising forty-five life insurance companies representing 99.8 percent of the life insurance in force in Canada.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

which faced the rising generations in other years. I believe the same can be said of life insurance.

"The health of the life insurance business in Canada is indicated by the amount of insurance in force. If one disregards the reclassification of a large volume of business previously classified in annual returns as insurance but now reported under the heading of "annuities," it can be said that the amount of life insurance in force in Canada at the end of 1937 was the greatest in the history of the business, not even exceeded by the amount in force at the end of 1931 which has, during the past seven years, been looked upon as the all-time high-level mark. The increase during the year 1937 amounted to \$140,000,000 and the total in force stood at the end of the year at \$6,542,768,202.00. If the amount transferred from insurance to annuities in the annual returns at the end of the year, viz. about \$80,000,000.00, is added to this amount, the greatest figure in the history of the business is produced.

"There was a corresponding substantial increase in the number and amount of new policies issued during the year 1937. The new business written amounted to \$672,794,298.00 (net). This is the largest amount written in a single year since 1931. While new business written in other jurisdictions suffered a sharp drop during the first part of 1938, the figures published showing new business written in Canada during the current year, i.e. to the end of April, show an increase over the business written during the corresponding period during 1937. Underwriters who feel that things aren't what they used to be may be truly said to yearn for a past that never was. Business is being written in increasing amounts by the life underwriters of Canada. It is only its distribution among individual underwriters which has changed. Most underwriters have sufficient self-confidence to say to themselves that if business can be written they can write it. The figures I have given demonstrate beyond question that business is being written.

"And I am glad it is being written. Every new life insurance policyholder means a new recruit to the ranks of creditors. 3,500,000 people in Canada are life insurance policyholders and therefore creditors. They and their beneficiaries represent a majority of the adult population of Canada. Today the interests of these policyholder-beneficiary-creditors are being attacked. It behooves them to close their ranks and gain new recruits. Those of us who feel we have some responsibility for the well-being of life insurance policyholders are encouraged by the work the life underwriters are doing in recruiting thousands of new policyholders."

**LIFE OFFICERS PAY
TRIBUTE TO MEMORY
OF C. C. FERGUSON**

IN THE course of his presidential address before the annual meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association at London on June 9, G. W. Geddes, General Manager, Northern Life Assurance Co. of Canada, said:

"Recently we have suffered the loss of a Past President of the Association in the death of Mr. C. C. Ferguson, General Manager of the The Great West Life Assurance Company of Winnipeg. Mr. Ferguson, who was President during the year 1918-19, always took a keen interest in the affairs of the Association and made a continuous outstanding contribution to its work. Throughout his long association with our business, his actions were motivated not only by the needs of the business as a whole, but also by broader national interests; his ever sound views were eagerly sought when matters of national importance were under consideration; his low-spoken voice will be sorely missed. I desire to express to his family and to his associates in the company, on behalf of the Association, the deep regret and sympathy we have for them in their bereavement."

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
IN ONTARIO**

DURING MAY there were 4,602 accidents reported to The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, as compared with 4,026 during April, and 5,069 during May a year ago. The benefits awarded amounted to \$520,873.85, of which \$426,465.95 was

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SUN LIFE
ASSURANCE
COMPANY
OF CANADA**

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A leading All-Canada
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in strength; and in service
to "select" property-
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Unusually attractive policies offering adequate indemnity at very favourable rates. Issued by the only all-Canadian company providing insurance against sickness, accident and accidental death, exclusively for members of the Masonic Fraternity. Agents in all principal cities and towns of Canada.

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for compensation, and \$94,407.90 for medical aid. This brings the total accidents reported to date this year to 24,036, as compared with 24,874 during the same period last year, and the benefits awarded to \$2,660,073.02, as against \$2,578,288.31 during the corresponding period of 1937.

SPEED AS FACTOR IN MOTOR ACCIDENTS

THERE is much discussion as to how important a part speed plays in causing automobile accidents, says the company paper of the Travelers Insurance Co.

One group holds high speed as the chief cause. The other group minimizes the importance of speed, claiming that more accidents are caused by slow drivers holding up traffic than by cars traveling at high speed.

The truth probably lies somewhere between the two. High speed is responsible for only a small percentage of automobile accidents. But too much speed for the time, place, condition of highway or condition of driver is responsible for almost every accident.

Discretion must govern the pressure of your foot upon your accelerator.

The road which is safe at forty-five when dry, may be dangerous at thirty if wet and greasy.

Thirty miles an hour may be safe on an open boulevard; but twenty may be too fast to enter a blind intersection.

On the other hand, thirty miles an hour may be dangerously slow on a crowded highway where the rest of the traffic is traveling at thirty-five or forty.

Use speed with discretion, and as you increase your speed, keep adding more discretion.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Please let me know if you think that term insurance is better than endowment or straight life. And will you tell me what you think about Occidental Life Insurance Co. (California).

—G. O. C., Fort Erie North, Ont.

While term insurance has its uses, it does not furnish protection for the whole of life, which is what is needed in most cases and which is what is furnished by a whole life or limited payment life policy, and which accordingly better meets the requirements of the great majority of people than term insurance.

To be satisfactory in the long run, life insurance must usually perform two functions: It must provide protection for dependents as long as such protection is needed, and not only for a certain term of years; and it must also provide a measure of protection for the policyholder himself in old age, when protection of dependents may no longer be required. There is a savings element in both whole life and limited payment life policies by way of cash values which may be utilized to provide income when protection of dependents is no longer required. There is no savings element in term insurance.

An endowment policy provides a sure method of saving a fixed sum of money in a given number of years, with insurance protection during the endowment period, so that should the policyholder not live to complete his savings plan, the amount he intended to save will be paid by way of a death claim to his beneficiary or beneficiaries.

Occidental Life Insurance Company of California, with Canadian head office at London, has been in business since 1906, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since 1928. It is regularly licensed for the transaction of business in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$908,890 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. It is in a strong financial position and safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectable. Any of the standard policy forms may be obtained from it.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have a New York Life ordinary life insurance policy for \$5000 on which I have just paid my ninth annual premium of \$167.70. I am somewhat concerned because the cash dividend has consistently dropped from the first one of \$33.40 in 1932 to \$23.20 for 1937 and again for 1938. On three policies with other companies the dividend has increased, being higher now than six years ago.

My New York Life policy carries double indemnity and a total disability clause. I am informed that the latter costs about \$31.40 annually and the former \$5.20, also that a bad experience with the disability clause has caused the company to cease issuing that type of insurance. Apparently policyholders carrying disability are being penalized by reduction of dividend, and I am wondering if the disability clause is worth retaining, considering that it probably costs, with reduction of dividend, over \$40.00 annually. Meanwhile my other policies accumulate cash surrender values and dividends much more rapidly than the New York policy.

Do you consider it worth while to retain the policy, and, if so, is the disability feature worth what I pay for it? Your advice will be appreciated. I am 41 in August.

—H. B. F., Ithaca, N.Y.

Even at the increased net cost, as shown by the reduction in the annual dividend, I consider the total disability coverage well worth the extra cost, particularly in the case of a professional man whose income is so much dependent upon his personal day by day earnings and to whom total disability usually means a veritable calamity.

Life insurance companies have lost many millions on the old total disability clause, which means that the holders of policies with this clause have had the coverage in the past away below cost. This old coverage cannot now be obtained from any company at any premium, which would indicate the wisdom of holding on to policies containing such coverage.

In 1936 the right of the company to



H. A. H. BAKER, who has been appointed Assistant General Manager and Superintendent of Agencies of the Great-West Life Assurance Company. He has had a wide insurance experience of over thirty years in both Canada and the United States, and prior to his appointment last year as Superintendent of Agencies he managed agencies at Toronto, Winnipeg, Sherbrooke, New York City and Minneapolis.

pay smaller dividends on its policies providing life and disability insurance than on policies otherwise similar providing only life insurance was challenged in the courts of New York State. The case went direct to the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court under the provision of the code for the submission of controversy on an agreed statement of facts as a class of representative action.

In the judgment of the court, which was rendered by Justice Dore, with all justices concurring, the company was upheld in its classification of policies and in its distribution of dividends by the contribution method. Another point involved was whether a life insurance policy with disability provisions was two contracts or one contract, and it was held that the disability provision did not constitute a separate contract.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you kindly give me any information available for publication regarding the set up of the Citizens Mutual Benefit Association, located at 24 Chatham St. West, Windsor. Are these people regularly licensed to do business in the province of Ontario, and are they subject to the same government rulings and book inspection as the life insurance companies are in this province? Are they on an actuarial basis. Would you consider it safe to take a funeral expense contract with these people.

—P. J. G., Walkerville, Ont.

Citizens Mutual Benefit Association of Windsor, Ont., is licensed by the Ontario Insurance Department to transact business in this province as a mutual benefit association. It is not an insurance company, and is not subject to the same requirements as to reserves, deposits, etc. It has no deposit with the government for the protection of its members, and is not required to maintain reserves for the fulfillment of its contracts. It does not operate on an actuarial basis.

It is authorized to transact sick and funeral benefits only. Its sick benefit must not exceed \$12 per week, and its funeral benefit must not exceed \$250. It can only do business with its own members.

It began operations in 1933. At the end of that year it had 80 members; total assets of \$191.12; liabilities, none; total income in 1933, \$460.00 (\$5.75 per member); total expenditure, \$268.88, all for expenses of management.

In 1934 its total income was \$380.00 (4.75 per member); its total expenditure was \$121.55, all for expenses of management. At the end of the year it had 80 members and total assets of \$449.27.

In 1935 its total income was \$300.00, or \$3.75 from each member, while its total expenditure was \$60, all for expenses of management. At the end of the year it had 80 members and total assets of \$689.27.

In 1936 its total income was \$220.00, or \$2.75 from each member, while its total expenditure was \$75, all for expenses of management. At the end of the year it had 80 members and total assets of \$834.27.

In 1937 its total income was \$220.00, or \$2.75 from each member, while its total expenditure was \$447.00, of

AGREED CHARGES ON RAILS

(Continued from Page 21)

Thus one finds jewellery items, electric fixtures, and matches, and other items of considerable value in relation to their bulk or weight, in Class one, while car loads of ore, coal and lumber are in Class ten. The car load always enjoys less than the l.c.l., or less than car load, shipment of the same commodity, so that there really are two or more classifications for each commodity, according to the way in which it is shipped. Thus wire springs are in Class one if in bundles, in Class two if in bags, in Class three if in barrels or boxes, and in Class five if in car lots. On top of this there are special rates for some commodities, ranging up to four times first class.

This very brief sketch has been given merely to show those of us who are not familiar with the freight rate structure, that the system has advanced far from the simple idea of carrying anything at so much per mile. Most railways in fact were started for a special need or kind of traffic, and had to set rates for other commodities on the basis of what the respective shippers would pay. The principle of what the traffic will bear, while exemplified to the limit in the freight rate structure, also finds its way into other businesses, including truck traffic of the present day.

It is obvious that a railway classification and tariff aims at volume

ASSETS
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AN INCOME FOR LIFE

One of our Pension Bonds will enable you to guarantee for yourself and your wife a comfortable retirement income at any age you select.

Any of our representatives will gladly explain the advantage of this plan and its reasonable cost.

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Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg
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Yes, It Might Happen

While well and earning is the time to provide for disabling emergencies. Get the details of our coverage which will guarantee you an income from one day to a lifetime in case of an accident or sickness.

Men and Women in all Occupations Are Eligible.
Write for Particulars or Ask One of Our Agents.

Low-Cost Complete Protection

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HEALTH AND ACCIDENT

\$65,000,000.00 Paid in Benefits

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, 34 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

THE NEW COVER-ALL

LIFE ACCIDENT HEALTH all in "ONE PACKET"

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS OF INCOME FROM SICKNESS OR ACCIDENT

PROTECTION FOR DEPENDENTS WHEN YOU DIE OR A LIFE INCOME FOR YOU AT RETIREMENT

"Income Protection" Over \$2.00 of Assets for each \$1.00 of Liabilities Since 1895"

LOYAL PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE CO.

WILLIAM SKELTON 371 BAY ST., TORONTO, ONTARIO PROVINCIAL MANAGER

which \$200.00 was for a funeral benefit. At the end of the year it had 79 members and total assets of \$577.27.

Thus in five years the members have paid in \$1,580.00, and have received back by way of funeral benefit, \$220.00. We would not advise joining this association for the purpose of obtaining sick and funeral benefits.

and at profit through a close study of the business possibilities, and by adapting the classifications and the rates to these possibilities. In this sense it is comprehensive and elastic. But once adopted, it is rigid in its application. Discrimination as between individual shippers is not permitted.

An agreed charge is a uniform charge of so much per ton for all the business of a shipper whatever its destination in Canada. It cuts a clean swath across the whole rate structure by permitting a railway to bargain with a shipper for a flat rate to apply to the whole business of that shipper.

An illustration from England, where agreed charges are permitted, was given before the House of Commons Committee recently. A shipper was paying an average of 150s. 4d. per ton on 88 per cent. of his business which went by rail, and an average of 50s. 1.15d. per ton on the balance of 12 per cent. which went by truck. The combined average charge per ton was 69s. 3.23d. The railway agreed to handle all of this shipper's traffic at 69s. 3d. per ton. The object of course was to guarantee all of the business for the railway.

THE appeal of such a contract to the shipper is quite obvious. He has only the one party to deal with, and for all their troubles of competition, the railways are second to

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ROBERT LYNCH STAILING, Manager for Canada

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

none in reliability. There may of course be other considerations which are not so obvious. Truck business being still in a state of flux, and capable of further improving its service and possibly lowering its rates, the shipper who ties up with the railway at an agreed charge may be barring the way to further economies. Usually, however, the contract is for only a year, and the alert shipper will keep in close enough touch with other services to know about what terms could be obtained from them.

The railway seems to be using its ability to ship anywhere, through the elaborate inter-change of traffic which has been developed by the railways as a whole over the past century, to scoop up business at wholesale through the device of

(Continued on Page 28)

OIL

BY T. E. KEYES

LAST week two new wells came into production in Turner Valley, one of which—United Brown 5—belongs to the Brown Group. As this is written it is impossible to estimate the production of this well as it is still cleaning and has not been placed on the separator. Officials of the company stated that it would be safe in saying it was at least a commercial producer. Another Brown well which should be in by the time this issue reaches you is Vulcan Brown. This well is located on Section 5, Twp. 19, Rge. 2, W. 5th M. or about a mile north of the nearest producer. Consequently, it is an important well as it will either prove or disprove this area. The time formation has recently turned soft which is a good indication that large production could be obtained. Other Brown wells drilling are Brown No. 5 at around 2,700 feet and Producers Crude at below 3,000 feet. The latter well awaiting the Rotary drill from United 5.

Some of you readers will be wondering what we are going to do with all our oil as it was only a few weeks ago we had to reduce production or prorate our wells to 30 per cent of their capacity. Had you been living in Calgary you would have heard lots about the reduction which was alleged to have been put in effect by the Royallite Oil Company which controls the pipe line, and which, in turn, is controlled by the big fellow, Imperial Oil, who purchases the crude. Strong statements were issued by producers and local papers, who took a crack at the politicians, the railways, the Tariff Board and, of course, the big fellow. The situation reminded me of representations made by a wheat producer before the Stamp Commission. On that occasion Sir Josiah Stamp very coolly let the wheat producer examine the records of the milling and elevator companies, the railways and bakeries and other big fellows, and finally the wheat producer ended up by blaming the British consumers for not buying more Canadian wheat.

I am afraid that if there is an investigation here that the producers are going to end up blaming the East for not buying Turner Valley crude oil. However, it is perhaps as yet no one's fault for no real effort has been made in the past to get crude oil to the Eastern market. I can assure you a real effort is being made at the moment and if there is a little—or it may take much—cooperation on the part of Eastern consumers, they will shortly have a chance to use Turner Valley oil. The oil producer has a much better argument than the wheat producer, in that he buys a lot of manufactured goods in the East, and consequently he is justified in expecting a little reciprocity. Present plans are to ship around 5,000 barrels of crude oil daily to Ontario. Before this can be accomplished a lower freight rate will have to be obtained, in addition to a few other concessions.

Now I must get back to my oil. Dr. Hume was here last week and gave the operators a talk on the Turner Valley structure. According to Dr. Hume, who is an authority on Western oil structures, the Turner Valley field could extend considerably farther south. This authority was very hopeful of finding another outside structure, a discovery which would undoubtedly result in pipe lines being

built to both Fort William and Vancouver.

Dr. Hume with the permission of W. S. Herron, president of the Okalta Oil Co., stated that the Okalta No. 6 well had reached the top of the Blairmore at 8,230 feet and he expected it would contact the lime at around 9,400 feet. This well is regarded as a test well and is over one mile west of the nearest producer.

Anglo-Canadian Oil Co. Ltd., one of the largest independents, also brought Coronation Royalties well into production last week. This well, like United 5, is still on test, and, while definitely a commercial producer, no figures as to its possible production are available. This company and Globe Royalties each have wells drilling in the time. Both wells will be completed shortly.

Sunset No. 2 is drilling below 5,100 feet. Anglo-Canadian No. 1, in its first three days of drilling, made over 1,000 feet which is a record for the field.

Davies Pete No. 4 is drilling below 2,135 feet, while No. 3 is standing at 3,250 feet awaiting rotary equipment.

National Pete No. 2 was acidized last week end; its previous production was around 250 barrels daily.

Depths of well being drilled by Royallite Oil Co., are as follows: No. 31 at 6371 feet; No. 32 at 5897 feet; No. 33 at 3400 feet; and Lethbridge South at about 3000 feet. Royallite No. 30 has



E. J. COSFORD, General Manager of Mack Trucks of Canada, Limited, who has been elected Vice-President of the company, in charge of all Canadian operations. Previous to becoming General Manager in 1936, Mr. Cosford was President of the Associated Equipment Company of Canada, Limited. Mr. Cosford was born in Canada and served in the Great War with the First Division, C.E.F. He spent some years in the sales departments of Reo Motor Car Company and Studebaker Corporation of Canada, and in 1929 was manager of the Toronto office of Industrial Acceptance Corporation of Canada. The following year he became President of Associated Equipment Company and occupied that position until he joined Mack Trucks in 1936. Mr. Cosford is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers and of various clubs in Montreal and Toronto. He is also a founder and past President of the Border Cities Aero Club, one of the pioneer light aeroplane clubs of Canada.

just been acidized and is on test. Officials of the company, apart from saying it had responded favorably to acid treatment, would not express themselves on its increase in production.

Home oil report their well drilling on the Brazeau Structure is below 4,500 feet in the lower Benton formation.

Royal Canadian No. 2 is drilling below 3,000 feet. The Phillips Petroleum well in the north end of Turner Valley is drilling below 6,300 feet.

MINES

(Continued from Page 23)

quarter of a billion dollars in gold to be paid out in wages, supplies, taxes and dividends—and that as time goes on the record may reasonably reach half a billion dollars.

McIntyre-Poreupine could pay \$4 per share in dividends annually without disturbing the treasury surplus—the earned surplus at March 31 standing at \$12,146,000.

Paymaster Consolidated Mines produced \$576,529 from 74,197 tons of ore during the first five months of this year.

Buffalo Ankerite produced \$1,243,000 in gold during the first five months of the current year, securing an average of \$8.24 per ton.

Waite-Amulet has outlined an important deposit of ore, and although undue stress may be placed upon comparatively closely spaced holes, the added tonnage will be very important and already represents an important asset—more particularly when



J. R. SWEENEY, appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Alberta, succeeding H. A. Craig who held the position for twenty-three years. Mr. Sweeney was graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, in 1920 and for the last four years has occupied the position of Dairy Commissioner for Alberta.

made available for production through underground work, and when the price for copper again moves up to something approaching average levels.

Sturgeon River Gold Mines produced \$48,000 in May, making a total of \$223,522 for the five months ended May 31.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines will pay its regular quarterly dividend of 7½ cents per share on June 30. This calls

PROFIT FROM EXPERIENCE

At some time during the past 82 years this bank has been confronted with business problems similar to those you may be facing today. You may find that the sound counsel and co-operation we are able to offer our customers as a result of this experience can be of help to you.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855

SDWF

for disbursement of \$250,313. Ore developments continue to add to reserves, and the gross value of ore reserves of Falconbridge are approaching the \$100,000,000 mark, or around 15 years ahead of current output. The enterprise is assured of an unusually long life, and with all reasonable promise of continuing to grow. Sladen Martie produced \$61,155 in May from 9,800 tons of ore.

The Serial and Sinking Fund Debentures and Rights referred to herein are being offered in Canada, but not in the United States of America. This advertisement is not, and under no circumstances is to be construed as, an offering of any of these issues for sale in the United States of America or the territories or possessions thereof or an offering to any resident of the United States or a solicitation therein of an offer to buy any of these issues.

NEW ISSUE

\$13,000,000

Gatineau Power Company

(Incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec)

Serial and Sinking Fund Debentures

To be dated June 1, 1938

Amount	Coupon Rate	Maturity
\$600,000	3%	June 1, 1939
\$600,000	3½%	June 1, 1940
\$600,000	4%	June 1, 1941
\$600,000	4½%	June 1, 1942
\$600,000	4½%	June 1, 1943

\$10,000,000 5% Sinking Fund Debentures June 1, 1949

(Stock Subscription Rights will be given with 5% Sinking Fund Debentures)

Descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

PRICE: 5% Sinking Fund Debentures, maturing 1949, 98 and accrued interest, to yield approximately 5.25%.

The Serial Debentures maturing 1939 to 1943, inclusive, have been sold.

We offer these Debentures, if as and when issued and accepted by us, subject to the approval of Messrs. Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels, of Toronto, Ont., Solicitors on behalf of the Underwriters, and of Messrs. Brown, Montgomery & McMichael, of Montreal, P.Q., Solicitors of the Company (whose advice will be relied on by the Underwriters and their solicitors on all matters governed by the laws of the Province of Quebec) as to the Trust Indenture to be executed and all other legal details in connection with the issue of the Debentures and Stock Subscription Rights. The above named Solicitors for the Underwriters acted on behalf of the Company in connection with certain of the power contracts made with respect to the sale of power to The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Subscriptions will be received subject to rejection or allotment in whole or in part, and the right is reserved to close subscription books at any time without notice.

It is expected that Trustee's Interim Certificates will be ready for delivery on or about June 27, 1938.

The Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited

Royal Securities Corporation Limited	A. E. Ames & Co. Limited	Wood, Gundy & Company, Limited
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited	Nesbitt, Thomson & Company Limited	
McTaggart, Hannaford, Birks & Gordon Limited	Hanson Bros. Incorporated	Savard, Hodgson & Co. Inc.
Cochran, Murray & Co., Ltd.	Bell, Gouinlock & Co. Ltd.	Greenshields & Co. Inc.
Collier, Norris & Henderson, Limited	W. C. Pitfield & Company Limited	R. A. Daly Co. Limited
Mills, Spence & Co., Limited	Midland Securities Corporation Limited	L. G. Beaubien & Co., Limited
James Richardson and Sons	Matthews & Company	Société de Placements Incorporée
Gairdner & Company Limited		Brawley, Cathers & Co.
Canadian Alliance Corporation Limited	Mead & Co. Limited	René-T. Leclerc Incorporated
Kerrigan, MacTier & Co. Limited	Milner, Ross & Co.	F. W. Kerr & Co.
Bartlett, Cayley and Company Limited	Dymont, Anderson & Co.	W. H. Watson & Co.
Harris, Ramsay & Co. Limited	J. L. Graham & Company Limited	Harrison & Company Limited
John Graham & Company	Isard, Robertson & Co. Limited	H. C. Monk & Company
T. M. Bell & Company Limited	Eastern Securities Company Limited	Burns Bros. & Company
		Irving, Brennan & Company Limited

June 15, 1938

The statements contained herein are based upon information which we believe to be reliable, but are in no way to be construed as representations by us.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

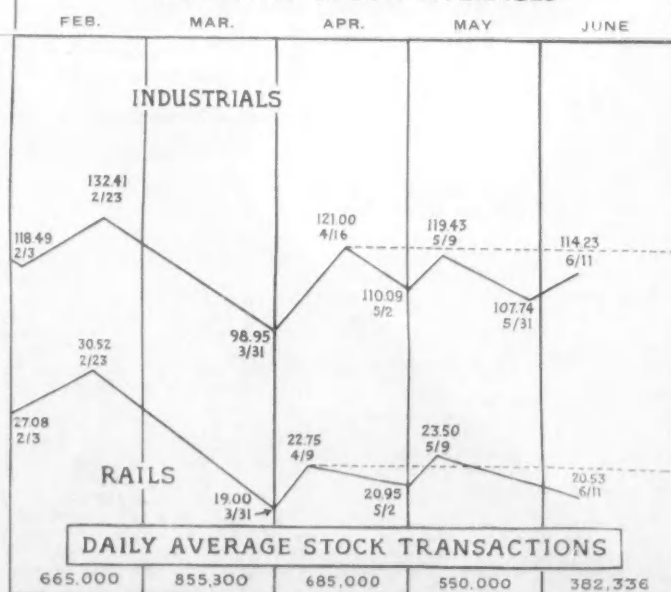
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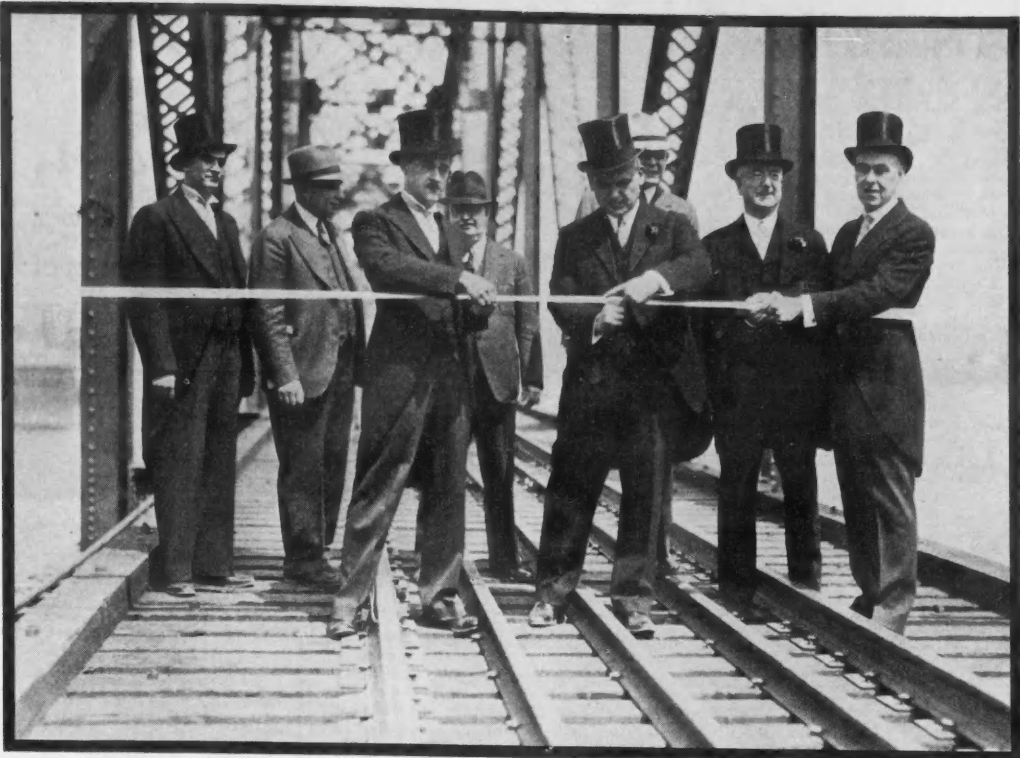
prices are frequently indicative of a final drying up of liquidation, representing the approximate point of dead center from which a reversal is initiated. Such was the case between the double bottoms of June to August, 1921 and July to September, 1934, in each of which instances daily volumes dropped under three hundred thousand shares.

Current market inaction is all the more interesting in view of the business outlook, which includes a quite general belief that further recession will be witnessed into the summer months, and the knowledge that second quarter earnings statements will not make attractive reading to shareholders. The market, however, continues to look beyond a two or three-month period and, as Mr. Alexander D. Noyes points out in the New York "Times", even now production of goods is almost certainly far below consumption, a situation that, in the end, cannot be definitely prolonged by mere lack of confidence, or that factor believed by many as the chief cause of the existing abstention of buyers.

Whether the market has already turned or will recede somewhat further into the summer and then reverse, as some expect, must remain an open question as long as the averages remain in the zone established by March 31 support points as lower limits and the subsequent rally peaks as upper limits. Breaking of the lower or upper limits would indicate, of course, the underlying trend, the former development signalling reversal of the entire movement to an upward direction. Considering the extent and duration of the decline, however, along with the drying up in liquidation and certain evidence of an upturn in business by early September, we believe that accumulation of selected stocks during periods of weakness, rather than undue pessimism at this juncture, to be an advisable investment counsel.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES





HON. C. D. HOWE, DOMINION MINISTER OF TRANSPORT, officially declares the new Canadian National Railways bridge across the Saint John River from Fredericton to South Devon, N.B., open for traffic. The new bridge replaces the bridge which was carried away in the exceptional flood and ice conditions of the Spring of 1936. Left to right: Alderman W. Raymond Crewdson; R. B. Graham, Assistant Superintendent, Nashwaak and Centreville Subdivision, Canadian National Railways; Alderman R. T. Forbes; F. Griffin, Superintendent, Edmundston Division, Canadian National Railways; Hon. C. D. Howe; W. U. Appleton, Vice-President and General Manager, Atlantic Region, Canadian National Railways; G. W. Clark, M.P., for York and Sunbury; and His Worship Mayor C. Hedley Forbes of Fredericton.

A NEW ERA IN THE EXCHANGES

Position of the Tripartite Agreement—Realignment of Currencies Indicated—Will Sterling Decline?

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

SINCE M. Daladier destroyed the artificial franc the natural one has justified the act by keeping well within the limit of 179. This it has done by its own virtue, and the French Stabilization Fund has been largely inoperative, or when it has operated it has done so rather to prevent appreciation than to encourage it. The dollar, although there has been a considerable movement of funds from the United States back to France, and although Wall Street has been persistently uninviting, has also been firm, at well below 5 to the £. Sterling is, indeed, the new imponderable in the exchange situation.

The statement on the trade position made by the President of the British Board of Trade represented a bearish influence on sterling, although it produced no new facts, and there has developed a movement of foreign balances from London to New York. The sterling-dollar rate is now back to where it was before the dollar scare which last autumn sent the rate down. In so far as the appreciation of the U.S. currency is a reflection of the evaporation of this scare there is nothing significant in it. But it cannot be doubted that the absence of cheering trade advices from Britain would tend to send foreign funds now in London to New York. And it should be noted that, while nothing short of a fundamental improvement in the American economy would create conditions in which British trade expanded significantly, the immediate benefactor from such a development would be the dollar and not sterling.

THE dollar does seem now to be in the strongest potential position of the three major currencies. If President Roosevelt's great spending program does not revitalise industry but leaves things much where they are now, the dollar will in any case not be altered vis-à-vis sterling and the franc except these currencies receive some individual stimulus. And if the program does inject new life into United States industry, as is probable, the dollar will deserve to stand higher in relation to the franc and sterling.

If the dollar be taken as a fixed quantity, the trend of affairs outside indicates that the value of the franc and of sterling may tend to decline. M. Daladier has not fulfilled so far the highest promise of his accession. The social position has not been tackled, save by the public works scheme which was not very impressive. If the new franc is not supported by new and comprehensive efforts to remove the real causes, social and economic, which undermined the previous levels at which the authorities had attempted to peg, a new collapse will be a possibility. Matters would not need to go so far as this to encourage fresh bear raids, and any whittling-away of faith in the franc would impel French money across the Channel and across the Atlantic.

Within a week after the franc devaluation about £100 millions was repatriated to France, and most came from London. No doubt this centre would again take the lion's share of another exodus of funds, if that exodus were to occur in present conditions. But if the deterioration of the position in Great Britain proceeded when the United States' internal affairs were improving as a result of the big spending program New York would probably appear a safer haven than London for disillusioned money.

The position of the Tripartite Agreement would become interesting if the dollar were to strengthen against sterling and the franc. In essence this agreement is one between the U.S. and the U.K., so that the franc can fluctuate as widely as

conditions dictate without imperiling the Agreement's existence. But a real variation in the relative values of the dollar and sterling would be a different matter. Whereas in such a situation the sterling authorities would presumably desire the currency to find its true level in terms of trade, the American ones might well oppose the deterioration for fear that the trading advantage thus conferred upon British exporters would prejudice the American trading improvement which served as basis for the higher dollar.

Certain other implications, of which space prohibits a full description, should also be noticed. In the London money market the withdrawal of French funds diminished the extreme ease of the position. Had that withdrawal occurred at a time when the credit position was not

comfortable the effects might have been far reaching. And the conditions in which the government finds it impossible to maintain cheap money are likely to be those in which there will be a tendency for money to flow out of the country.

MINE MAKERS OF CANADA



M. D. KENNEDY, Mine Manager of Stadacona Rouyn Mines Ltd., at Rouyn, Que., is an outstanding example of the mine executive whose entire experience was gained in the Canadian mine fields. Mr. Kennedy was born in Toronto and received his education at Ridley College and the University of Toronto. He was a noted athlete and in his senior year captained the Varsity senior rugby team; he was also captain of the Ottawa Rough Riders rugby team, as well as a member of the first Cobalt hockey team. He started his mining career at the age of twenty-four at Cobalt and at the age of twenty-six he received his first important position as Assistant Engineer of the O'Brien Mine at Cobalt. The next ten years find Mr. Kennedy holding various important positions in mines at Gowganda, Elk Lake, Kirkland Lake and Temiskaming. Two of these years he spent in prospecting. In 1919 he was appointed Manager of the Castle Trethewey Silver Mines, which position he held until 1926. He brought this mine into production from grass roots and did the same with the Stadacona Rouyn Mine when he accepted the position as Mine Manager for them a year later. From 1927-31 he held the position of Mine Manager with three important mines and returned to Stadacona Rouyn Mines in 1931 as Mine Manager.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

TRUE STORY No. 5

THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA

The Dilemma

After devoting thirty years to active practice, Doctor "F" determined to retire. He had amassed a comfortable fortune and he and his wife wished to travel. "We'll see something of the world while we're still young enough to enjoy it," he said. They planned various trips, but, invariably, the plans had to be cancelled because the doctor's investments and real estate demanded constant attention. "So," said the doctor finally, "after working all my life to get enough money to enjoy myself, I have to go on working to look after it!"

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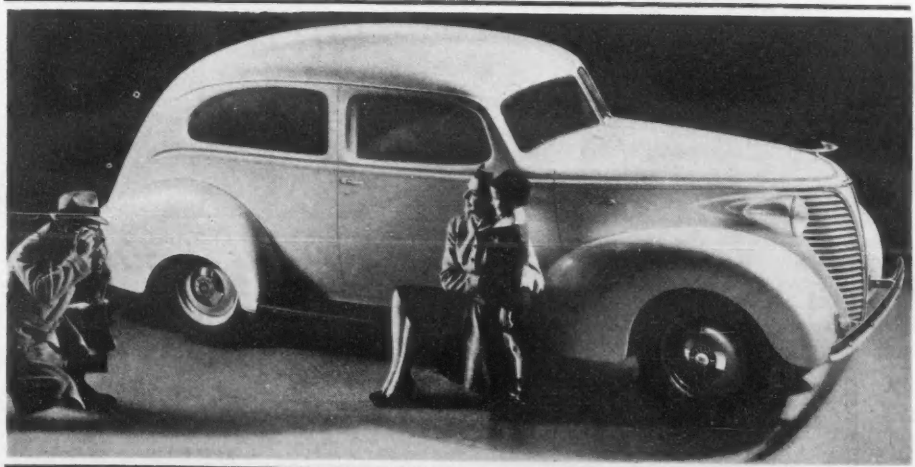
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CAN EUROPE AFFORD WAR?

(Continued from Page 21)

managed to struggle on, and was achieving a modest recovery when the economic blizzard came and produced a second bankruptcy.

Since then, with the exception of the Dawes and Young loans, all the sterling loans to German states and towns have lost about three-quarters of their capital. How, thanks to the extraordinary skill of Dr. Schacht, Germany has been able not only to rearm but to get rid of unemployment and enlarge its export trade, is something of a mystery.

The German Government has conscripted a large part of the profits of industry, industrial companies and firms; it has not allowed wages to rise, and it has maintained an artificial value for the reichsmark by a multitude of restrictions on foreign exchange and foreign trade which even German docility and discipline can hardly endure. To show the precariousness of the situation, I may mention two statements attributed to Dr. Schacht. The first is that, if all exchange restrictions were removed, the German mark would fall to one-tenth of its present value. The second is that a country like Germany can start a war on bread cards, but cannot start one on bread cards. I conclude, therefore, that Germany cannot afford to embark on another Armageddon.

THE case of Russia can be dismissed in a sentence or two. After the Great War the rouble like the mark depreciated to nothing, but Lenin and Trotsky were not content with this. Besides abolishing private property in Russia they repudiated the whole of the foreign debt, including the British and French loans to which the Russian people owe not only their railways, but the water supply, sewage works, tramways, etc. of their big cities. This barefaced robbery has, of course, reduced the public credit of Russia to nothing so far as private investors abroad are concerned.

The revenue which Stalin's government derives from State monopolies, including the confiscated gold mines, is spent mainly on armaments and on the armed police, which is constantly engaged in arresting and executing suspects. The execution of the generals who made the military pact with France renders it very doubtful whether Stalin, even if he had the money, has the inclination to go to war.

Italy is financially in a better position than Russia, but much worse off (owing to the drain of Abyssinia and the extreme poverty of its people) than either France or Germany. Mussolini has not repudiated the foreign debts of Italy, and he has not nationalized private property; but the people are taxed to the hilt and most of their capital and investments have been taken from them by capital levies and other devices. Italy has no reserves left, and I should think it almost certain that Mussolini would observe neutrality in case of a major conflict arising in Europe.

IT WOULD appear then that the answer to the question "Can Europe afford War?" is in the negative. But it does not follow that war is impossible any more than we can be sure in private life that a man will never indulge in injurious or luxurious expenditure which he cannot afford. A



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dictator in desperation may prefer a foreign war to an outbreak of revolutionary discontent at home. But it is worth noting that the small well-established liberal democracies of Europe—Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, and the four Scandinavian countries—have proclaimed their intention to observe strict neutrality if their powerful neighbours should engage in another conflict.

Moreover, Britain's self-governing Dominions are strongly in favour of a policy of appeasement and against automatic commitments in Europe. Their own debts and taxes are so high, that any help they might give us would have to be financed mainly by the British government.

A distinguished friend of mine, who believes that Britain's foreign policy ought to be based on peace, quoted the other day from a wise and witty letter written by Sydney Smith in 1823, when politicians and newspaper writers were recommending (only eight years after Waterloo) warlike enterprises in all parts of the world:—

"I cannot help saying a word about war. For God's sake do not drag me into another war! I am worn down, and worn out, with crusading and defending Europe and protecting mankind; I must think a little of myself. I am sorry for the Spaniards—I am sorry for the Greeks—I deplore the fate of the Jews; the people of the Sandwich Islands are groaning under the most detestable tyranny; Bagdad is oppressed; I do not like the present state of the Delta; Thibet is not comfortable. Am I to fight for all these people?"

"The world is bursting with sin and sorrow. Am I to be the champion of the Decalogue and to be eternally raising fleets and armies to make all men good and happy? We have just done saving Europe, and I am afraid the consequence will be that we shall cut each other's throats."

Is there not in these words a lesson which the people of Great Britain should take to heart at the present time, when they are being invited to take a part in all the world's quarrels, from China to Spain, regardless of the fact that it is the first duty of government and parliament to look after the security and welfare of their own country?



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AGREED CHARGES ON RAILS

(Continued from Page 25)

agreed charges. Trucking systems are not developed on quite such a scale as yet. Certainly in Canada there is no trucking system prepared to undertake a national distribution. This gives the railways the edge in wholesale bargaining.

There does not seem to be anything fundamentally wrong with the practice, from the viewpoint of either the shipper or the railway. The real considerations are, does it fit in with the rate of structure, and what are the effects on railway finances. Can we logically have a railway tariff, and at the same time permit it to be broken wide open by discrimination? If railways are able to make a flat cut in rates on the entire traffic of a shipper, why can they not reduce rates now on the kinds of traffic that they are losing, and leave the rates alone on the kinds of traffic which they continue to hold? In other words, is not the request for agreed charges an admission that present rates in many instances are too high, and that the railways have not sufficiently implemented the policy of reducing rates to retain traffic?

A MEMORANDUM on agreed charges, submitted to the Senate by the Automotive Transport Association of Ontario, develops a strong argument against such a change in Canadian transportation. It emphasizes, rightly, the probabilities for discrimination in favor of the large shipper. There is a wave of political sentiment just now in favor of the small business. We had a lot of it during the price spreads inquiry in Canada, and it recurs in the United States. We do not take sides on this matter, but we do recognize the universal tendency for big buyers to secure special terms, and submit that the mutual advantages to both buyer and seller make this practice extremely difficult if not impossible to eradicate. The new bill would legalize the same thing in railway rates. That may be right or it may be wrong, but we do suggest that it will emphasize discrimination, and that it is hardly consistent with the principle of a rigid rate structure which has guided us in the past. The above-mentioned memorandum points out:

"The bill is designed to relieve the railways from the 'rule of law' to which they have been subject since 1903. As of that date they were forbidden to make private arrangements with individuals. They were required to publish tariffs equally available to all shippers. This bill introduces private bargaining between railways and shippers. Private bargaining caused immense con-

fusion and hardship to business in the United States and Canada in the last century. It led to the destruction of many small businesses through preferences and advantages obtained by their large competitors. It is idle to say that an agreed charge between the carrier and shipper under the proposed legislation will be available to all others; for no two businesses are precisely alike as to goods or length of haul. . . . It is obvious that the charge per ton which may be agreed on for the traffic of shipper A cannot possibly be the same as the charge per ton for his competitor B, whose markets may differ in whole or in part. . . . It does not follow that even the larger businesses could obtain equality of treatment; for the rate which may have been agreed on will have been based on the detail of past shipments, the particulars and accuracy of which were known only to the railway and the shipper at the time the agreement was being negotiated. . . . The business of the shipper who has an agreed charge may change materially in the ordinary way; or by amalgamation, control or otherwise; so that the agreed charge may come to represent an unreasonably low rate for the services of the carrier. Obviously shipper B has no means of knowing as of what period of time the traffic of shipper A comes to being carried at a substantially preferential rate under an agreed charge."

THE brief goes on to estimate probable effects on railway revenues and on the position of the trucking concerns, which latter, while undoubtedly cutting in on the business of the railways, have themselves become an important industry and employer of labor. The above extended quotation seems to set forth the crux of the whole question, however. The situation in Canada is somewhat confused by government ownership, along which line the memorandum adds: "The legislation stands it will permit the railways to destroy chosen transport operators by offering special inducements to their larger customers to ship by rail. It is submitted that it is not in the public interest to pass enabling legislation which will make it possible for a government-owned enterprise directly or indirectly to destroy the established business of any taxpayer or of any class of taxpayers."

What we have to do in Canada, evidently, is decide whether to stick to a rigid tariff, but modify it to meet competition, or to throw the railway rates wide open to individual bargaining. The question is now before the Senate.

